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3 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Support to Private Business Urged (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Apr 82)	1
Cattle Owners Protest Low Purchasing Prices (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 Apr 82)	2
Briefs	
Agriculture Official to Cuba	3

CAPE VERDE

Briefs	
Shipyard Completion Schedule	4

GHANA

Reverend Damuah: Revolution Is Based on African Pragmatism (Damuah Interview; L'OBSERVATEUR, 25 Jan 82)	5
--	---

LESOTHO

Briefs	
New Airport	9

MADAGASCAR

Briefs	
Beef Production	10

MALI

President Sums Up Trip (L'ESSOR, 17-18 Apr 82)	11
Warehouses in Senegal Said To Hamper Commerce (L.D.G. Traore; L'ESSOR, 23 Mar 82)	15

New 'Tamper-Proof' Passport (L'ESSOR, 17 Mar 82)	17
Reasons for Railway's Losses, Prospects Examined (L.D.G. Traore; L'ESSOR, 29 Mar 82)	19
MOZAMBIQUE	
Salient Points of Agreement With India Listed (NOTICIAS, 2 May 82)	21
Reacquisition of Citizenship, Private Trade Organizations Allowed (NOTICIAS, 30 Apr 82)	24
Literary Fair Marks Anniversary of Lenin's Birth (NOTICIAS, 5 May 82)	25
Maputo Population Trained Against Aggression (NOTICIAS, 26 Apr 82)	27
Concept of Consumer, Production Cooperatives Misunderstood (A. Dimas; DOMINGO, 25 Apr 82)	29
Fishing Fleet Loses Half of Its Boats (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 9 Apr 82)	31
True Meaning of 'Development' Analyzed (Editorial; NOTICIAS, 30 Apr 82)	32
Spanish Official Lists Areas of Cooperation (NOTICIAS, 27 Apr 82)	34
Briefs	
OPEC Loan Ratified	36
Netherlands Environmental Cooperation	36
Rain Damage to Nacala Port	36
GDR Agricultural Cooperation	37
GDR Material Donation	37
NAMIBIA	
Court Accords SWAPO Combatants POW Status (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 14 May 82)	38
HNP Welcomes DTA's Rejection of Resolution 435 (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 12 May 82)	40
Eric Lang Vents Views on Status of Economy (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, various dates)	41
SA Domination	
Diamond Board Challenge	
Blanket on Information	
National Debt Level	
Call for Policy Change	

SENEGAL

Purpose of President's Forthcoming Visit to Two Regions
(Mame Ongue Ndiaye; L'UNITE AFRICAINE, Feb 82) 47

SEYCHELLES

Sinon's Reflections on Road to Socialism Reported
(NATION, 1 May 82) 49

Youth Delegation Returns From China With New Ideas
(NATION, 6 May 82) 51

SOUTH AFRICA

MP's Criticisms of Internal Security Bill Reported
(THE CITIZEN, 18 May 82) 53

Hoare Seeks Testimony of Subpoened Minister, NIS Officer
(Tim Clarke; THE CITIZEN, 18 May 82) 55

Rowan Cronje To Work for Tswana Government
(THE CITIZEN, 18 May 82) 57

PC's Recommendations Seen as Alternative to Violence
(THE CITIZEN, 18 May 82) 58

Uncertainty Grows as Economy Shrinks
(Don Wilkinson; THE CITIZEN, 17 May 82) 61

Gibson Denies His Party Is in Crisis
(THE CITIZEN, 18 May 82) 63

NP Sources Clarify Botha's Statement
(Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 17 May 82) 65

PW's Watershed Speech at Springbok Reported
(THE CITIZEN, 17 May 82) 66

PPF Opposes Exclusion of Blacks
(Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 17 May 82) 68

Reaction to Catholic Bishops' Statements Reported
(THE CITIZEN, various dates) 69

SACDL Objections
ISS Director's Warning

Law Association Criticizes Rabie Report
(THE CITIZEN, 20 May 82) 72

Gloomy Budget Estimates Given for Transvaal (Keith Abendroth, Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 20 May 82)..	76
Plan to 'Capture or Eliminate' Rene Revealed (Tim Clarke; THE CITIZEN, 20 May 82)	78
Internal Security Bill Debate Marked by Walkouts, Attacks on PFP (THE CITIZEN, 19 May 82)	81
Gibson Introduces No Confidence in PC Motion (THE CITIZEN, 19 May 82)	83
NP-CP 'War' Starts in Transvaal (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 19 May 82)	84
Zulu Jailed for Refusing to Testify (THE CITIZEN, 19 May 82)	85
PC Recommendations Hit as Divisive, Delaying Tactic (THE CITIZEN, 19 May 82)	86
Coloured Member of PC Praises Group Areas Act (THE CITIZEN, 20 May 82)	88
Wheat Prospects for 1982-83 Harvest Hold Promise (THE CITIZEN, 20 May 82)	91
Details on Maize-Fertilizer Swap Deal Given (THE CITIZEN, 20 May 82)	92
Briefs	
Rhodesian Example	94
Swazi Rail Link Soon	94
Police Cars to Ciskei	94
Transkeian Detainees Face Trial	94
Venda Cabinet Quits Casino	95
'Communism' Definition	95
Rive Aids Blacks	95
Vacancies at TED	95
Hostile Groups Hit	96
Maize Crop Estimate Revised	96

TOGO

Details Given on Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1981-1985 (Bruno Grelon; EUROPE OUTREMER, Sep-Oct 81)	97
--	----

ZAMBIA

Zambia, Malawi Hold Top Level Talks To Resolve Border Problems (SUNDAY TIMES, 9 May 82)	102
Nation Signs Agreement With SIDA To Train Zambians (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 8 May 82)	103
Mundia Assures Uganda of Nation's Continued Support (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 8 May 82)	104
ZIPM Deplores Recruitment of Expatriates for Personnel Work (SUNDAY TIMES, 9 May 82)	105
Mundia Says All Partners of Labor Market Must Work To Prevent Strikes (SUNDAY TIMES, 9 May 82)	106

ZIMBABWE

Westminister System Must Go, Says Makombe (THE HERALD, various dates)	107
Has Become Irrelevant, by Tim Chigodo Discordant With Local Conditions, Editorial	
ZCTU Puts Off Appointment of New Leader (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	109
History of the Shona Unravelled (THE HERALD, 8 May 82)	110
Agreements With GDR Strengthen Relations (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	111
ZAPU Disowns New Cabinet Posts (THE HERALD, 10 May 82)	112
Air Link-Up With GDR Established (THE HERALD, 8 May 82)	113
Forged Dollar Racket Grows in Bulawayo (THE HERALD, 8 May 82)	114
Peasants Found Guilty in Kana Farm Squatting Case (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	115
Use of Miners Expelled by South Africa Planned (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	116
Church Accused of Disruptive Tactics (THE HERALD, 10 May 82)	117

ZANLA's Co-Op Lesson Bears Fruit (THE HERALD, 7 May 82)	119
Youths To Be Armed, Says PM (THE HERALD, 10 May 82)	120
Details on Income Tax Revenue Reported (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	121
Disputes Over Name Changes Erupt (Editorial; THE HERALD, 7 May 82)	122
State Maps Out Rural Growth Plan (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	123
Matusa To Submit Parliamentary Reform Proposals (THE HERALD, 7 May 82)	124
Exile Graduates Finding Employment (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	125
Pretoria Shuts Out SADCC Migrants (THE HERALD, 6 May 82)	126
Commercial Banks' Assets Increase (THE HERALD, 6 May 82)	127
Proposed Study of Coal Resources Attracts Interest (THE HERALD, 6 May 82)	128
Expansion of Hwange Colliery Reported (THE HERALD, 6 May 82)	129
Commentary on Voter-Registration Announcement (Editorial; THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	130
Use Your Freedom To Help the Less Privileged, Says Mubako (THE HERALD, 11 May 82)	131
Briefs	
Beef Price Rise	132
Railways Shake-Up	132
Manpower Study Group	132
Coal Sales	133
Maize Handling Depot	133
State Frees Detainees	133
Whites Join ZANU (PF)	133
Black Farmers Hit	133
Switch to ZANU (PF)	134
Detention Procedure Explained	134
Black Voter's Registration	134
Youth Brigades	134
Indian Trade Delegation	134

Yugoslav Praise	135
Dutch Finance Dairy Plant	135
Place Names Probe	135
MP Changes Name	135
Father Lewis' Warning	136
ZANU-PF Youths Rampage	136

SUPPORT TO PRIVATE BUSINESS URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 9

[Excerpts] The Municipal Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party of Mocamedes organized a meeting on Wednesday guided by the provincial delegate of industry and member of the Party Municipal Committee, Raul Teodoro Vicente.

During the meeting, which was attended by private businessmen of the municipality, there was discussion of the need to create a cooperative for tailors, carpenters and joiners, as well as the need for the National Price Commission to prepare a provincial price list for the sale of wood and coal to prevent the prevailing speculation.

At the same time, greater support for the supply of fish to restaurants and similar establishments was requested from the Ministry of Fisheries, and it was recommended that the Ministry of Home Trade give more assistance to private businessmen so as to better serve the public.

Party Executive Commission Meeting

The Provincial Party Committee Executive Commission of Mocamedes met last Tuesday and discussed and approved the reports to be presented to the third plenary meeting of the provincial party committee to be held in the near future.

During the meeting the Executive Commission, which was presided over by Manuel Francisco da Silva, coordinator of the Organization Department, discussed the socio economic situation of the fishing sector. The meeting also analyzed the political-military situation of the province in particular, and that of the country in general.

11634
CSO: 4742/296

CATTLE OWNERS PROTEST LOW PURCHASING PRICES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 9

[Excerpt] Huambo--The DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company] is an enterprise connected with the Ministry of Agriculture whose activity is specifically centered on marketing livestock (cattle, goats, pigs), as well as pullets and eggs from production units, slaughter and distribution of meat to the population.

"The purchase of livestock for the DINAPROPE of this province is made on the basis of exchange for industrial goods in the areas of Caconda, Caluquembe and Ngola, in the north of Huila," DINAPROPE manager Antonio Jose told ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

That enterprise purchases the cattle from the peasants at officially fixed prices, that is at the rate of 17.50 kwanzas per kilogram for live animals weighing over 300 kg. For those weighing less than 300 kg the price is 15 kwanzas for goats and cattle and 19.00 kwanzas for pigs.

"After the sale of the animals the peasant acquires the industrial goods from DINAPROPE," said Antonio Jose, adding that "there have been complaints from livestock owners that the prices at which the firm purchases the meat is low. This complaint has already been sent to the central services in order to have the prices reviewed."

One of the enterprise's main difficulties is lack of industrial goods whose supply has not been filled by the Ministry of Home Trade, and the lack of a refrigeration chamber. To try to alleviate the lack of industrial goods, the DINAPROPE purchased, through the provincial commissariat and other organizations, 100 motorized [vehicles], 90 bales of clothing, 30 bicycles and 100 blankets, "which is still insufficient to compensate for the number of animals we try to purchase in view of the vast area of distribution covered by the enterprise," said a spokesman.

In addition to supplying Huambo Province, DINAPROPE has the responsibility to supply Caconda, Caluquembe and Ngola municipalities in Huila, because they are in the area of livestock marketing.

11634
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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL TO CUBA--Vice Minister of Agriculture Julio de Morais left for the Republic of Cuba yesterday morning at the invitation of the Cuban minister of agriculture. During his visit the Angolan official will acquaint himself with the agricultural activities in that country.
[Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 2] 11634

CSO: 4742/296

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

SHIPYARD COMPLETION SCHEDULE--The Sao Vicente repair shipyard in Cape Verde will be finished in May 1983, reported the newspaper VOZ DI POVO on Friday. Located on the shores of Matiotá, the shipyard will be built by a Portuguese-Cape Verde construction consortium. The Portuguese firm Lisnave holds 33 percent of the capital of the firm that owns the shipyard, which represents the largest investment on Cape Verde territory. The Bank of Cape Verde, the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and the General Deposits Fund finance the \$40 million (about 1.52 billion meticals) which were budgeted to the works of this organization in support of navigation on the Atlantic. According to the Cape Verde newspaper, quoting the director general of the firm that owns the shipyard, "The loans are completed and everything leads to the belief that the work will be concluded in May 1983, as was envisaged in the contract signed in August 1981." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 82 p 8] 11634

CSO: 4742/296

REVEREND DAMUAH: REVOLUTION IS BASED ON AFRICAN PRAGMATISM

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 25 Jan 82 pp 8-11

[Interview with Reverend Dr Damuah, Member of the Ghanaian Provisional Defense Council, in Upper Volta by Martin Kabore of National Radio Broadcasting System of Upper Volta; date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] On 31 December 1981, for the second time in less than 3 years, Air Force Captain Jerry John Rawlings returned as head of Ghana following a military coup d'etat. Various rumors have circulated about an impressive number of deaths, the new government's aims and possible foreign implications. After the borders were reopened, the new government of Accra dispatched two initial missions to three countries to explain these changes.

The first delegation, led by Reverend Dr Damuah, visited the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta (19-20 January 1982). Reverend Damuah was received by Col Saye Zerbo, the chief of state. Shortly before his departure, our colleague, Martin Kabore, of Voltan Radio Broadcasting met with Reverend Damuah and his interview, which is interesting for more than one reason, represents what we call a scoop in journalistic jargon: This is undoubtedly the first interview of such detail given abroad by an important member of the Provisional Defense Council of Ghana (the supreme authority).

Reverend Damuah is a catholic priest, very committed and adept at direct and candid answers.

MARTIN KABORE: Your excellency, the National Radio Broadcasting System of Upper Volta thanks you for agreeing to this interview just prior to your return to Accra.

First off, some information sources have insinuated that Libya was very much involved in this coup d'etat. What do you say to this?

REVEREND DAMUAH: We thank you. We have to say, clearly and plainly, that this affair was entirely Ghanaian. Libya played no role in it. This is a holy war which we have undertaken ourselves. We have to fight our own battles and not rely on others.

We had the chance to wage this holy war and it was a sovereign and purely Ghanaian decision.

MARTIN KABORE: According to some Ghanaian refugees, particularly in Nigeria, the recent coup d'etat in Ghana was the work of an ethnic group, the Ewes in this particular case. Can you reply to that?

REVEREND DAMUAH: Those allegations are totally unfounded. They are rumors intended to undermine and erode the Ghanaian revolution. All I know is that the country's various tribes, through their representatives, participated in this coup d'etat. If we look over the list of high officials, we see that they are from the country's various tribes: the tribes of the north, the Akans, the Gans (of the south) and other regions. I myself, a member of the Provisional Council, am not a Ewe. On this council, only Captain Rawlings is a Ewe.

The coup d'etat was a collective work with the participation of all tribes.

MARTIN KABORE: Is it possible to know the philosophy of the present Ghanaian revolution? In other words, can a label be given to the present government? Some people have spoken of Marxist leanings.

REVEREND DAMUAH: I can tell you that we Ghanaians want to express our own identity. We want to try to change our society according to our own sensibility, our culture and our history. First of all, our revolution is based on African pragmatism and the creative spirit.

I would say that our philosophy is a type of African centrism, an African centrism based on African realities.

We may take something from the East or West, of course, but it must be understood that every country has a socialist side, even the United States. If you go to any country in the world, you will see that services such as the PTT [Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Services], electricity, gas and water are in the hands of the government. We will try to provide for the ordinary man. Perhaps the rich will pay more. We want to govern for everyone. We are not Marxists.

Marxism is against organized religion.

Under such conditions, how could you expect me, a catholic priest, to be part of a Marxist government?

We particularly do not want capitalism, for capitalism is the rich against the poor.

In this sense, we want to be very African; for example: it is your parents who have sent you to school. When you get to be somebody, for example, you must help your grandmother if she is sick. You know that the whites don't do that.

MARTIN KABORE: Let's turn to the economic aspect, if you will. We know that Ghana is one of the potentially richest countries in West Africa. For example, it has had one of the most envied agricultural productions. One of the country's current ills, which perhaps was the cause of the coup d'etat, is economic stagnation. For example, there has been a drop in agricultural production and the

fraudulent sale of products such as cocoa. Listening to the Voice of Ghana the other day, I heard that Ghana will become prosperous again. Exactly what policy does the new government plan to follow to revive that agricultural (and especially food) production, to control the market and to end the fraudulent practices in the sale of goods?

REVEREND DAMUAH: As you pointed out so well, our agricultural output has declined and we are going to revive agricultural production.

Ghana is certainly an agriculturally oriented country, as are all African countries, and Ghana, like all African countries, imports foodstuffs.

If I were to foster a coup d'etat, I would do so against all African governments which import foodstuffs even though their countries are potentially rich in agriculture, in order to force them to rely first on agriculture to establish their economies.

If you don't produce enough agriculturally, you will be hit by famine and you will die of hunger.

We are first going to make sure that we will produce enough rice to eat before producing cocoa for export.

Of course, we want to develop all agricultural sectors. We will also emphasize livestock and poultry breeding. We have therefore divided the Ministry of Agriculture into two departments for better management concerning priorities. Importing food means obeying the rules of capitalism; it is a sin, a crime.

MARTIN KABORE: One final question, if you will. It is very personal. When the people learned that there was a priest on the Ghanaian Provisional Defense Council, they were a little surprised. We know that there are committed priests in Latin America. For example, there was Father Camillo Torres, who was killed in the guerrilla underground; but this is rare in Africa. Do you consider yourself a committed priest? Do you think that the church can and should play a role in government policy?

REVEREND DAMUAH: Man is a political animal by nature. We are all men of politics. Africans are political and religious at the same time. We must reconcile the two. If I only prayed, for example, that would serve nothing. If I said: "God our father, holy virgin Mary, Holy Spirit ..." to you, who were hungry, without giving you anything to eat, that is not enough. If your wife is sick and hospitalized, besides prayers I must do all I can to help you to pay for drugs and other things to help her.

That is being committed. That is Christianity. That is African humanism. In the bible, it says: "Render to Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God."

Thus I am aware of both: What my country expects of me and what my religion expects of me. I practice real Christianity and I participate in national construction.

MARTIN KABORE: Reverend Doctor, we thank you very much. We hope that the Voltan press will be able to visit Ghana one day to observe the development of the situation in that country.

REVEREND DAMUAH: I thank you as well.

11915
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LESOTHO

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT--Maseru.--The Lesotho Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr Kenneth Maphathe, announced in the National Assembly in Maseru that work on the construction of the country's planned international airport near Mazenod, about 20 kms south of Maseru, would start soon. He said that before contracts were awarded for the major civil engineering work and buildings, work will be done on the installation of security fencing. The project was now estimated to cost about R57 million and several financial institutions were assisting in the implementation of the project.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1554

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

BEEF PRODUCTION--Madagascar has launched a \$25.83-million village livestock and rural development programme in Mahajanga Province. The province, with a population of about 1.1 million people, is one of the country's principal livestock-producing regions. It has over 3 million head of cattle, about one-third of the national herd. The project will receive a \$15-million credit from the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank affiliate for concessionary lending. Under an earlier project, veterinary and extension services were set up to serve about 500 villages in Mahajanga. The system is now planned to serve about 1,350 villages and a pilot animal production project to cover 40 villages will also be introduced. Besides, surface water storage points are to be built in 35 villages and about 80 wells are to be dug to provide drinking water for the human population. Some 100 km. of all-weather roads are also to be constructed to provide access from the primary road system. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 7 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1249

MALI

PRESIDENT SUMS UP TRIP

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17-18 Apr 82 p 1

Text The secretary general of the UDPM Mali People's Democratic Union, chief of state, General Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako Wednesday morning, after an 8-day trip in the fifth region.

General Moussa Traore, who was accompanied by his wife, was welcomed on leaving his plane by the assistant secretary general of the UDPM, Colonel Amadou Baba Diarra.

After playing the national anthem, the UDPM secretary reviewed the troops who presented arms before saluting the members of the Central Executive Committee, the government, the National Assembly, the UNTM National Union of Mali Workers, the UNFM National Union of Mali Women and the UNJM National Union of Mali Youth.

In the interview which he granted the press on his arrival, General Moussa Traore made an assessment of this trip in the fifth region.

Question Mr. President, here you are at the end of a long trip through the Mopti region. What lessons have you learned from this trip? What are your impressions?

Answer Before speaking to you about the lessons I was able to learn from this trip, and before giving you my impressions, I am interested first in expressing my thanks to the people, to the political and administrative leaders of the fifth region, to the members of the UDPM sections in Djenne, Bankass, Koro, Douentza, Bandiagara, Youvarou, Tenenkou and Mopti for the enthusiastic reception which was given my delegation and myself.

As you know my various meetings with the people, with the rank and file members, especially in the regions, always took place within the framework of cooperation and frank dialogue to examine problems and together find the most suitable solution. In all the areas visited, I have conveyed to the members the message from Paris about the necessary invigoration of the UDPM, after the great decisions taken by the First Regular Conference.

After the renewal of the party organizations and holding the First Regular Conference, this trip allowed me, above all, 3 years after the one I had made in the region, to determine the degree of mobilization of UDPM members.

This trip also allowed me to determine the progress achieved in carrying out the development projects in conformity with the economic policy outlined by the party, a policy of internal and shared development whose objective is the construction of a "national independent and planned economy."

I was able to confirm on the spot the extent of the problems which the people face, as well as their complexity.

The shortage of water, enclavement and the necessary reorganization of agro-pastoral areas have been the main problems brought up by the people.

In the field of agriculture, I have observed that the 1981-82 agricultural harvest was better than the preceding one. Nevertheless rainfall was deficient in some areas and it led to a drop in yields. These areas with a heavy shortage are already the subject of special attention by the party and the government to supply them with grains. I have already observed that considerable damages have been caused in the fields by grasshoppers and especially by birds. In this specific field, the "seed protection and crop conservation" operation will improve yields, thanks to greater cooperation of the people with technicians on the subject.

As regards the problems created between farmers and cattle raisers, after cycles of drought which have led to the narrowing of the ditches and the premature drying of many ponds, the party and the government are going to try to create favorable conditions for the efficient utilization of agro-pastoral space, taking into account customs and traditions, in the interest, understandably, of the farmers and cattle raisers whose operations are interdependent in the development of our country. I repeat my appeal to the people that they strive to work in a harmonious interdependence with a spirit of tolerance and a keen sense of cohesion and national unity.

A master plan for the development and exploitation of the area will be drawn up.

But meanwhile the operation of the "ditches" will continue to be organized by the annual regional conference.

Regarding combating brush fires, I have confirmed in a general way that efforts have been made, but a great deal still remains to be done

in this field. As I have had to emphasize all during this trip the political, administrative and technical leaders and the people must again redouble their efforts to definitely end brush fires.

Deforestation has also acquired a special scope in this area because of the ravages of goat herds. That must stop and the political and administrative authorities will take the necessary measures. The people must strive of necessity for village reforestation.

In the field of pisciculture, measures in progress for the efficient development of potentialities must be strengthened.

As you confirm yourselves, on the basis of these different facts, the problems which have been revealed by the people are actually manifold, but all center on two main problems "water control" and "elimination of enclaves."

The 1981-85 Five Year Plan envisages, with priorities decided on by the people themselves in our different regions, the completion of projects involving the construction of roads and dikes, the installation of water pumps (pumping stations) etc. Nevertheless, the people have understood the necessity of their effective participation in the different socio-economic and socio-sanitary projects through development committees and regional and local councils, as an indispensable supplement to operations carried out by the state.

I must say, that during this trip through the fifth region, I have been particularly impressed by the "availability" of the people.

I must also state that even if, in certain places, the need for better coordination between political and administrative leaders is acute, the devotion of most of the leaders both on the political, administrative as well as technical level, has attracted my attention.

These two factors, the availability of the people and the devotion of most of the leaders will have to necessarily be supported by the spirit of initiative of the political and administrative leaders.

The projects undertaken will only succeed on this condition alone.

During the staff conferences held in the various areas visited, I emphasized forcefully the pressing need for the leaders to overcome petty considerations and personal problems to concentrate only on protecting the interests of the people and the interests of the members.

Question 7 Mr. President, do you think you have been able to attain your objectives after this trip in the eight districts of the fifth region?

Answer There is no doubt that the main objective has been achieved.

I went to meet the people, I was able to meet them, talk with them and learn their problems and their concerns. The objective of consciousness-raising was also reached. The need to depend first on our own resources, was understood by the people and the political and administrative leaders. The participation of all in the work of national construction, in the framework of a development administration, was understood by all members.

But everything which has been said and understood would be in vain, if the political and administrative leaders do not play their role fully, if they do not assume, in a word, their responsibility.

In any case, what is beyond doubt, is that the party considers inadmissible any act tending to nullify the efforts made by the people to guarantee the availability of members.

The political leaders must understand more than ever that all their activities must serve to create cohesion in the party and consolidate national unity.

As for the administrative leaders and the people, they must understand once and for all that administration and development commits the administrative leaders to more of a spirit of initiative, sense of understanding and spirit of self-denial in their role of administrator and educator and the people to meaningful participation in development activities.

Taking into account the availability of the people, I am confident about a genuine commitment of the one and the other (leaders and people) to the work of national construction.

The task is certainly difficult and the work of long duration, but everything calls us to it.

8490
CSO: 4719/891

WAREHOUSES IN SENEGAL SAID TO HAMPER COMMERCE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 23 Mar 82 p 3

Article by L.D.G. Traore: "EMASE Administrative Council Meeting: Revitalize Malian Warehouses in Senegal" [

Text] "The Malian warehouses in Senegal are in very bad shape," stated with bitterness the EMASE Malian Warehouses in Senegal director general, Modibo Diakite, in the special report that he presented to administrators last Saturday. To make his diagnosis specific, Mr Diakite referred to a "comatose state," for since 1978, as his report points out, "many importers have turned, unwillingly of course, because of nightmarish problems with the railway, to other west African facilities despite the distinctly higher transport costs." Yet the real reasons for the businessmen's turnaround are no secret: EMASE's money troubles (100 million CFA francs in arrears in 1981, owed to the independent port of Dakar, and nearly 175 million in earlier indebtedness to private individuals and even public services and state companies), the permanent withholding of usable tarpaulins and pallets (which creates more rental charges to be paid to third parties), predictable increases to Malian consumer prices as a consequence of the cost of warehousing, generally done elsewhere at prohibitive rates. To these bottlenecks must be added the non-use, so far, of the port of Kaolack, whose 1,800 square meters of available sheds in a 14,550 square meter area could contribute to the partial solution of the problem of storing goods and products on their way to our country.

So the concern of the chairman of this ninth EMASE administrative council meeting, our minister of transport and public works, Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM Democratic Union of Malian People] is understandable; at the opening of deliberations, he asked the administrators for "extreme strictness in the methods and principles of work during this session." And so the council examined in detail all the documents presented by EMASE management: the 1977-78-79-80 audit report, the director's special report, the minutes of the meeting of the eighth administrative council meeting, the balance sheet on the 1979 and 1980 financial years, and other accounts, the financial and audit reports of the balance sheet and submission; and the results of the 1978-1979 fiscal years, a comprehensive report, the provisional accounts for the 1978 and 1982 financial years, and reports on the submission of the expected accounts for the 1981

financial year.

Examination of the auditor's report confirmed the figures given by the EMASE director general in his report: over 8 million CFA francs (1977), compared to a little under 70 million in profits in 1978; on the other hand, over 41 million (in 1979) compared to nearly 81 million in losses in 1980.

Bearing in mind these figures, proposals put forward by EMASE management, and the projected 1982 accounts, the administrators made a number of recommendations that will be submitted to a higher authority. Let us just hope that decisions finally made will get EMASE out of the state of "hibernation" that is so harmful to our economy.

12149
CSO: 4719/892

NEW 'TAMPER-PROOF' PASSPORT

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17 Mar 82 p 6

Text7 A new official document which offers positive security protection. One had wished for it, expected it and dreamed about it and here it is, "durable, flexible, attractive" in its plum color (brown). The new Mali passport stamped with the republic's golden seal combines this time "the dual requirement of meeting the public's esthetic and durability demands, while complying with security standards."

These security conditions envisage, among other measures, double numeration of passports, each copy of which has received when printed, on one hand, a perforated number corresponding to its order in the series and, on the other hand, located at the bottom of the first page, a space reserved for entering the registration number of the passport involved on the register of the issuing department.

It is recalled the public not only criticized the old passport for its unattractive appearance, as well as to being too flimsy, but especially for technical defects, which led to frequent forgeries due to a complete lack of security.

The new document which meets international security standards, eliminates not only replacement of pages between passports but also, as has been confirmed in certain African and even European countries the fraudulent sale of our passports.

Consequently our leaders' concern has been to give our passport a high level of security protection. And Mali has been able to benefit from a very recent technology. It involves a chemical substance which covers the page, which is to bear the holder's photo, in a pattern. In case of forgery, the green perforations of this page disappear as if by magic. Consequently it is no longer possible to "transfer a passport to another" by merely changing the photo on it.

Lieutenant Colonel, Amara Danfaga, director general of security services, assured us that with the issuance of the new passport, it is intended that the previous documents will remain in force until their

validity expires. But in a case where a passport will have to be extended, its holder will receive a new passport (if he meets the qualifications for obtaining one). Among these qualifications we can mention the national identify card, which will be from now on "the indispensable official document" required in all of Mali.

Pupils and students will have a scholastic identity card when it is certified by the seal and signature of the school principal. And for Malians abroad this role will be filled by the consular card as "a document attesting to the status of the resident registered in the consulates of our various diplomatic representations."

Of smaller size ("cardboard" as one attempted to call it), the new passport is issued at the same price as the previous one. The increase confirmed (from 20,000 to 30,000 Mali francs) by the public, is explained by the increase in the price of stamps and has no direct relation with the issuance of the new document.

Consequently good work has been done on this passport. It is desirable that our national and consular identity cards enjoy the same advantages, so that finally the Malian, just like these other African brothers and people elsewhere, is no longer inconvenienced to show these official identity documents each time there is a need.

However, there is an exception for the pilgrims who, at Saudi Arabia's suggestion, will have a "special passport" valid only for a round trip. So many pilgrimages are equivalent to so many passports.

8490
CSO: 4719/891

REASONS FOR RAILWAY'S LOSSES, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Mar 82 p 3

Article by L.D.G. Traore: "RCFM Board: Causes of the Deficit, Reasons for Hope"

Text "First of all, with no need to dwell upon the figures, since they will be the subject of later board meetings, let us state that the 79 situation has not shown much tendency to improve in later balance sheets. As a matter of fact, the loss returns on 1980 operations amounted to 2.141 billion Malian francs, even though, through bookkeeping adjustments (profits on later operations as a result of various subsidies), the loss shown in the statement is brought down to 1,070 billion. We expect a similar outcome for operations in 1981."

This disturbing diagnosis from the comparative analysis of the 1977-1979 balance sheets and up to the present provides the background to the corporate financial report presented to the directors last Thursday by the director general of RCFM Malian Railway Administration, Mr Savane. It can also be seen from the various audit reports (1977 to 1979) that the Malian Railway Administration has performed in the same way every financial year except 1977, for which year the positive balance for operations shows a net profit of 115,051,954 Malian francs.

The persistently poor situation experienced by FERMALI Malian National Railways up to the present has been produced by three different management bodies, respectively described by the auditor as "charismatic, undynamic, and lax." The real causes of the successive poor results can certainly be identified from the many documents studied during the board's meetings under the chairmanship of our minister of transport and public works, Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM Democratic Union of Malian People.

The administration RCFM, Mr Savane particularly pointed out in his report, has been confronted during these financial years by a certain number of difficulties:

A financial problem: a spectacular rise in fuel and lubricant costs,

and those of spare parts, erratic implementation of fare increases and gradual worsening of indebtedness toward state companies and public and private services, of which the total now stands at 1.5 billion Malian francs.

Difficulties due to vehicles: progressive aging of the fleet (vehicles 10 to 20 years old), unreliability of certain types of devices, accidents and a growing number of serious incidents.

The drop in freight traffic; the collapse of tonnage from 60,000 tons in 1979 to 48,000 tons in 1981 in domestic traffic, while tonnage in imports has risen from 197,000 tons in 1978 to 210,000 in 1981, and in exports there has been gradual reduction from 30,000 tons (1978) to 22,200 tons (1981).

Incidentally, in glancing over the auditor's three reports, one notes in the 1977 report "unauthorized occupation of certain real estate belonging to the administration, in Bamako, Toukoto, and Kayes, by public and parastatal services." This state of affairs is even more harmful to administration funds because FERMALI receives no rental income from it.

In the auditor's 1979 report, the underlying causes of the foreseeable collapse of this giant of national industry are listed as follows: flaws in the organizational, thus decision-making, structure, negligence in technical services (transport and materiel), haphazard ordering of spare parts and materiel, slackness among workers, fundamental inadequacy of the Special Police, irresponsibility ("attitude of mind of railway workers" etcetera). However, all hope is not lost. Reasons for hope are to be found in the RCFM board president's opening speech: "the pursuit since 1973 of efforts to modernize structures of which the multiple objectives are defined thus: better use of human resources through the implementation of a new organizational plan, improvement in procedures, reorganization of fare structures, optimization of the use of rolling stock, etcetera." These far-reaching actions are part of the administration's recovery plan, which has already been worked out and put into effect.

12149
CSO: 4719/892

MOZAMBIQUE

SALIENT POINTS OF AGREEMENT WITH INDIA LISTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 May 82 pp 22-33

[Text] As a result of the discussions between Mozambican and Indian delegations during the official visit of President Samora Machel, a protocol for economic cooperation and a cultural accord were signed, salient points of which are as follows:

Industry

- Elaboration of technical-economic studies of Mozambique by Indian experts.
- Advisory aid.
- Development of small industries.
- Rural reconstruction and assistance in integrated business development.
- Assignment of a multidisciplinary Indian delegation to study the establishment of bicycle manufacturing units, use of scrap iron, metalworking and cast iron, processing of oils and soaps.

Agriculture

- Promotion of technical and scientific cooperation in agriculture and livestock farming.
- Assignment of a high-level delegation to Mozambique to identify specific areas of cooperation.

Health

- Mozambique is interested in recruiting medical and technical personnel in various specialties.
- Study of plants used in traditional Mozambican medicine.
- Mozambique is interested in Indian cooperation for the development of a domestic pharmaceutical industry.

Housing, Water Supply and Building Materials

- Development of a cooperation program for construction materials, water supply, road maintenance, city planning and public housing.
- Development of small industries for construction materials.
- Development of small integrated rural projects.

Aluminum

- Continuation of the cooperative program in the aluminum sector, to establish the contractual bases for the export of aluminum oxide to Mozambique and the purchase of aluminum by India.
- Study of the possibility of acquiring Indian equipment and concession of credit to finance the project.
- Assistance to Mozambique for civil construction and professional training.

Transportation

- Contracts for the acquisition of railway materiel and technical assistance, the purchase of 2 coastal ships and 10 speed boats for use in the maritime economic zone.

Telecommunications

- Continuing negotiations between the state companies of the two countries for technical assistance to the Mozambican telecommunications network.

Technical Cooperation

- Consultation for the review of salaries paid to Indian technicians contracted under intergovernmental cooperation accords.

Credit

- India indicated an interest in purchasing Mozambican cement and cashew nuts.
- Mozambique expressed an interest in having India participate in the development of coal mining and in the rebuilding of the rail line between Beira and Moatize.

Cultural Accord

- Exchange education, literature, science, art and sports delegations.
- Scholarship grants by both countries.
- Exchange of publications on education, culture, sports, art and scientific research.

--Mounting of exhibitions.

--Exchange of films, documentaries and radio and television programs.

--Reciprocal participation in film festivals.

--Exchange of sports teams.

6362

CSO: 4742/301

MOZAMBIQUE

REACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP, PRIVATE TRADE ORGANIZATIONS ALLOWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly has just approved the Law for the Reacquisition of Citizenship, according to which the Council of Ministers of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] could grant Mozambican citizenship to those who, having lost it, now wish to regain it.

The new law imposes two conditions for the reacquisition of citizenship: a fixed residence on national territory and guarantees of political and moral reintegration into Mozambican society.

A high official of the secretariat of the People's Assembly was quoted by Radio Mozambique as saying that this legal measure constitutes both an act of sovereignty and an act of clemency, always advocated by the FRELIMO Party.

He added that the purpose of the law is to pardon those who, without sufficient thought, renounced their Mozambican citizenship, thus giving them an opportunity to return to their true homeland.

It is also noted that a woman who lost her citizenship by marrying a foreigner and was subsequently divorced may now request Mozambican citizenship, if she satisfies the requirements in the new law.

The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly also approved a law permitting private merchants and industries to form trade associations. The new law will soon be published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA.

6362

CSO: 4742/301

MOZAMBIQUE

LITERARY FAIR MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 3

[Text] "Honoring the 112th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, in Pemba and Lichinga on 28 and 30 April and on 5 and 8 May, respectively, we are going to mount the first exhibition and sale of over 600 works by classic Marxist-Leninist writers, sociopolitical works and texts for intermediate and higher learning," announced Aleksandr Umanskiy, an official of the USSR trade mission in Mozambique.

The diplomat said the exhibitions were organized in collaboration with the Mozambican INLD (National Book and Record Institute) and the Soviet foreign trade association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, which is devoted to the sale of books, records, postal cards and stamps. INLD director Joao Correia will preside over the inauguration of the expositions in the two provinces.

We learned from Umanskiy that the works to be exhibited and sold deal mainly with world political problems, the communist development of the world labor movement, development and cooperation among socialist countries. Documents from the 26th CPSU Congress, which adopted the 5-year plan for the development of the Soviet economy, and works and speeches by Leonid Brezhnev will also be exhibited. Technical books in various fields, such as "Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles" and "Electrical Mechanics," textbooks in mathematics, physics, chemistry, economics and medicine for intermediate and higher education institutions, novels by Soviet authors, classics in Russian literature, contemporary works and children's books will be shown and sold in Pemba and Lichinga.

"Cooperation between the RPM and the USSR has been successful and is developing rapidly, guided by the desire of both partners to deepen and broaden cooperation in various fields," said Umanskiy, adding that several exhibitions are planned for Mozambican cities this year, in connection with Soviet commemorative dates.

"One purpose of this exhibition is to give the Mozambican people an opportunity to become familiar with the USSR and with all aspects of the life of the Soviet people," said the diplomat.

As part of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR (which comprises 15 republics), a huge exhibition will be mounted in Maputo next December. It will consist mainly of books, with over 2,000 works, Umanskiy said.

"In June, the Soviet people will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO and the 7th anniversary of Mozambican independence. On that occasion, there will be an exhibition/sale of Mozambican books," the diplomat announced.

Regarding the exchange of literary works between the RPM and the USSR, Umanskiy said that the Soviet foreign trade association began its cooperation with the INLD in 1976, with the signing of accords for the exchange of books and records.

"Since then we have imported several Mozambican books and records to enable the people of the Soviet Union to gain a better understanding of this friendly country in Southern Africa."

In turn, the Soviet Union exported various works to the RPM, including literary works, textbooks and records.

In conclusion, the diplomat said that the expositions in Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces would be of some assistance to the INLD delegations in those provinces, in carrying out their plans and tasks for various INLD activities.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

MAPUTO POPULATION TRAINED AGAINST AGGRESSION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] "The ideological principles of FRELIMO Party and the path of our economic development are targets of enemy aggression. It is incumbent on us to know the forms of enemy aggression like acts of banditry inflicted on our country," said Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the executive council of the city of Maputo, speaking to the secretaries of the GD [Dynamizing Groups] and neighborhood leaders of the capital. They met last Friday at the workers recreation center.

"It is not an accident that we want neighborhood leaders to be prepared thoroughly to confront the enemy," continued Hama Thai, mentioning the paramilitary preparation course recently given for neighborhood leaders. "I hope you will hold maneuvers, drills, exercises and target practice in my presence," he stressed.

Types of Aggression

Next Hama Thai said that the paramilitary course taught neighborhood leaders about conventional wars, although there are other types, such as guerrilla warfare. "Our preparation for conventional war does not equip us to deal with this kind of activities, which is why we must take measures."

Later, he said that, in the guerrilla war against our country, South Africa used armed bands to assassinate party and government officials in regions where they operated to try to discredit the party in the eyes of the people. He also said that a bandit could enter a city like any other man. "The people must be instructed in self-defense because of this and other types of enemy infiltration," concluded Hama Thai.

Tasks of Neighborhood Leaders

Hama Thai instructed neighborhood leaders, confronted with specific types of aggression, to know all residents of their area and make certain that neighbors knew one another; this would facilitate a survey of the number of unemployed so they could be involved in productive work in the neighborhood.

He also gave guidelines for monitoring people who came to the neighborhood and those who had to be sent to their permanent residences when their permits expired.

Then the chairman of the Maputo executive council also urged these leaders to see that the residents paid their rent and participated in meetings with all area residents.

He said that, in addition to the neighborhood leaders' work, neighborhood militias were to deny entry to strangers without safe-conduct passes for the journey.

Tasks for the Secretaries of the Dynamizing Groups

Hama Thai instructed the GD secretaries to compile lists of all unemployed persons in the neighborhood and supervise their participation on the Neighborhood collective farm or in other productive activities.

The second task Hama Thai gave GD secretaries was to record the arrival and departure of newcomers, when notified by neighborhood leaders.

He also ordered them to make certain that the neighborhood provisioning committees made every effort to train the unemployed for productive work; if the neighborhood had a collective farm, the GD secretaries were to distribute the crops on a priority basis to the unemployed because they worked longer than those employed.

"Let us make 1982 the year to organize and consolidate our neighborhoods," concluded Hama Thai.

9479
CSO: 4742/297

MOZAMBIQUE

CONCEPT OF CONSUMER, PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES MISUNDERSTOOD

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 25 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by A. Dimas]

[Text] A consumer cooperative is one thing. A production cooperative is another. Obviously, nothing could be clearer than this. Yet some do not understand this difference and this has serious consequences, possibly causing discontent among the people and harming the cooperative movement.

I reached this conclusion after several weeks in a communal village in Gaza.

Indeed, some people I talked with in that communal village were not satisfied with the form it took, the respective officials and the concept of the cooperative.

The village has a consumer cooperative with a certain number of members and a production cooperative with a different number of members. Not all members of one cooperative belong to the other.

What happens then? I learned that the officials of the production cooperative decided that only those from the collective farm, that is, who worked in the production cooperative could buy goods in the consumer cooperative shops.

However, the villager has to work to buy goods in the consumer cooperative whether he belongs to the production cooperative or not.

There is more to it. The individual's physical ability is not taken into consideration. No matter who you are, if you want to buy something in your cooperative, you must first work in the other cooperative, whether or not you belong.

As I said, this has created discontent. This happened because many were not properly informed about the advantages of working together, many still do not understand the advantages of working in a production cooperative where they earn a maximum of 1,000 meticals a year. It means that the mobilization of the villagers was either not done properly or effectively. Then improper methods are used to guarantee production.

An aged woman, visibly fatigued by long years of hard work, told me that she might not get her membership card for the consumer cooperative because she could not work in the agricultural cooperative, forfeiting the right to buy in her consumer cooperative. Her daughter who did not belong to the agricultural cooperative had to work there to be able to buy goods. Still, the old woman might not get a card because she could not personally work on the farm. As if she could! She had difficulty walking the few kilometers from her house to the agricultural cooperative.

However, I could appreciate one feature which, to a certain point, justified this procedure. Consumer cooperatives have the most desirable goods very sporadically and in limited quantities. They are sold when people return from working in the fields, to give those workers the opportunity to buy too. They are the first customers and theoretically the remainder is sold later. I say theoretically because nothing is left for those who did not work. I would have thought this a fair sales arrangement, enabling members of both cooperatives to obtain the goods they need. Yet the arrangement falls apart because even members of the production cooperative only work when the consumer cooperatives has goods for sale. Those who belong to the consumer cooperative but not the production cooperative cannot buy because they did not work in the latter. Yet production cooperative members, even if they do not belong to the consumer cooperative, can buy there because they work. When members of both do not have any money to buy goods, they do not trouble themselves to leave home. There is tremendous confusion.

This confusion has already created problems. The concept of the cooperative has been completely corrupted. Because of this, the number of villagers belonging to the movement is declining.

In my opinion, there is a lack of mobilization. This mistake must be corrected first. Each type of cooperative has its statutes which must be respected.

The villagers are not afraid to work. The situation must be clarified.

As a postscript, I would add that I just learned that the system used in the communal village was also introduced in the neighboring village.

9479
CSO: 4742/297

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING FLEET LOSES HALF OF ITS BOATS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] With the maritime accidents since 20 March caused by the tropical depression called Justine and the sinking of two trawlers at the No. 1 Wharf, the EMOPESCA, E. E., in Beira, lost 50 percent of its fleet with serious damage to the state fishing industry.

The disappearance of "Lalama," "Salia" and "Monapo," the sinking of "Muazi," "Doto" and "Tambiza," and the running aground of "Vumba," boats belonging to this firm with headquarters in the capital of Sofala, reduced to half the production, thus compromising the fulfillment of the state central plan for that sector this year.

The trawler "Vumba," although it was saved, shows the hull very damaged and it will take many months before it is returned to service.

As to the two boats that sank in the port of Beira when they were preparing to go out fishing, the causes for the accident are still not known and the beginning of concrete action toward their recovery is expected to begin next week.

Divers contracted by the EMOPESCA so far have not been able to find any remains of the two boats.

Commenting on the events, the EMOPESCA director in Beira told our newspaper yesterday that only after the boats have been refloated will it be possible to know for certain why they sank.

A well informed source said that the director of the Unit of Fishing Industry Board will arrive in Beira at the beginning of next week to analyze, with the various bodies connected with this activity, the existing proposals for the recovery of the boats.

1163⁴

CSO: 4742/296

MOZAMBIQUE

TRUE MEANING OF 'DEVELOPMENT' ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Be Developed"]

[Text] This newspaper has shown how the Indians solved their transportation problems: with animals, with machines, with vehicles of all shapes, but, above all, with the imagination and ingenuity that only man possesses.

This real test, this practical demonstration of the apparently impossible principle of "relying on ones own efforts," is clearly seen in all areas of activity in today's India.

The farmers do not wait for the arrival of the motor pump to bring the water to the soil and turn the seed into food. They have invented solutions using local resources. They have invented their own resources.

In these small waves that constitute the Indian economic "sea," more than the technical perfection of the machines, there is man's rediscovery of himself, the genesis of freedom from dependence on the "god" of foreign technocracy.

For many Mozambicans, the reflection in this editorial--if they read it--will bring a disdainful smile. "Ridiculous," they will think. "This is how we will overcome underdevelopment?"

In bourgeois thinking, in the thinking of those who have been enslaved by the media disseminating imperialist ideology, popular solutions are "primitive" and "uncouth." They do not have the chrome-plated luster of "Made in U.S.A." or the bright color of the Japanese plastic.

For these "fine gentlemen" and even for the directors of some economic units in our country, development depends on solutions already thought up by the engineers of one or another great power. It means importing the most modern and complex machinery, which is then allowed to fall apart in less time than it took to build it, and without taking into account the social repercussions of its sudden introduction into the region in question.

For these individuals, to be "developed" means not meeting the production quota for the farm plot because the "ministry" did not import the machinery. It means shutting down the plant because it hasn't occurred to anyone that we could probably produce the spare part to replace the one that wore out.

To be "developed" is to believe that any solution based on our own creativity and resources is bound to be "inferior."

In their struggle against poverty and for the preservation of their independence, many other peoples have adopted the attitude of the Indians.

This is the attitude that we must spread throughout our country, nourished by the burgeoning wellsprings of our history that have restored to us this plundered and despoiled land. This is the attitude that we already learned, from Nachingwea to Maputo, in the armed struggle for liberation. We cannot allow it to be snuffed out by the believers in this religion called technocracy.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

MOZAMBIQUE

SPANISH OFFICIAL LISTS AREAS OF COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] In Maputo, it was announced that the Spanish Government will take part in the development of the Mozambican metalworking industry and will also increase its cooperation in the areas of agriculture (reforestation), health and professional training. The announcement followed the signing of a technical, scientific and cultural cooperation accord by delegations of the two countries. The accord was signed by Henny Matos, of the National Directorate of International Cooperation, and Jose Luis Pardos, assistant director general of cooperation in the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The accord was signed following discussions between the Spanish delegation and Mozambican authorities. It is also a complement to the general cooperation accord signed between Mozambique and Spain in 1980.

Speaking to NOTICIAS, Jose Luis Pardos stated that during the discussions the two parties had confirmed the existence of great potential for cooperation between the two countries.

Regarding the action Spain will be pursuing in each of the areas agreed on yesterday, the leader of the Spanish delegation added that "in agriculture, the Spanish Government will participate in the reforestation program, including support to the lumber industry, to the mutual benefit of the two states."

Also in the agricultural area, Jose Pardos said that a team of technicians helped to elaborate a reforestation study, the results of which have already been forwarded to the Mozambican Government.

"In the health field, it is planned to send Spanish physicians to Mozambique, as well as clinical equipment and teaching materials, in accordance with Mozambique's needs," said the leader of the Spanish delegation.

The speaker added that some Mozambican students are receiving training in Spain, noting that "we still have about 10 scholarships for Mozambican students."

Further regarding cooperation in the health sector, Pardos said it was possible that some Mozambican patients might receive treatment in Spain, according to the nature of their disease and the lack of local resources for treatment.

With respect to the professional training of Mozambicans, also provided in the accord signed yesterday in Maputo, Pardos reported that his government "will participate in the establishment of a professional training center in Namialo, Nampula Province."

He said the center would support the technical-professional training of Mozambicans in various areas in which Spain will be cooperating, with particular emphasis on agriculture and metalworking.

Another aspect mentioned by the leader of the Spanish delegation was intensification of Mozambican-Spanish cooperation in the fishing industry (shrimp); he said a study is in progress on the introduction of a type of vessel considered ideal for fishing in Mozambican waters.

The Spanish delegation returned home yesterday. It is noted that the Spanish ambassador in Maputo was also present at the signing of the accord.

6362
CSO: 4742/301

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN RATIFIED--The Council of Ministers has just ratified the loan agreement signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the OPEC Fund for International Development, mentioned in the resolution published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA. The agreement for \$2.3 million (approximately 85.1 meticals) was signed in Vienna, Austria, in January 1982; the money will finance preliminary studies to survey coal reserves in the Mucanha-Vuzi region, Tete Province. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 18 Apr 82 p 1] 9479

NETHERLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION--The National Water Administration, the CETA consortium and the Dutch firm INTERBETON-NBM signed a cooperation agreement in the capital on 27 April 1982 to repair the drainage area of "A" basin of the city of Maputo. "I am very pleased by the aid that the Government of the Netherlands has given my sector," said Arnaldo L. Pereira, national water director. He called the contract with the Dutch firm a decisive step in implementing the important project to drain the "A" basin. Subsequently, Lopes Pereira briefly reviewed Dutch aid to the water sector. He stressed the social and economic benefits of the cooperation agreement; the Dutch Government will finance this project. The director said that other projects which will benefit Mozambique greatly will be carried out by 1986. The estimated cost of these projects is more than 1.1 million contos. He signed the document for the Mozambican party while Karel J. Dijkstra signed for the Dutch side. Tjaco T. van den Hout, Netherlands' charge d'affairs, attended the ceremony and stressed his country's willingness to continue to aid the People's Republic of Mozambique's development projects, especially in this sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 8] 9479

RAIN DAMAGE TO NACALA PORT--Continuing torrential rains in the city of Nacala have made it difficult to operate the railroad-port complex there. The movement of convoys and handling of goods in transit have already been disrupted, according to sources connected with the sector in Nampula. The railroads and some railroad cars have been flooded and may remain so for several days; it is not certain that the strategic goods in some cars can be preserved. The ENACOMO warehouses in Nacala are overloaded with goods which must be moved out. Efforts are being made to ensure that the goods do not spoil. The heavy rainfall in Nacala seriously damaged the city's central electric generators and the cement factory there cannot operate, lacking energy. Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade, personally inspected some of the damage during his recent visit to that city. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 82 p 10] 9479

GDR CULTURAL COOPERATION--Two specialists in museums and libraries of the German Democratic Republic are in Maputo to talk with Mozambican authorities about museum and library development in Mozambique. These specialists will visit Nampula and Gaza provinces and will direct the training of cadres in the preservation and inventory of wood sculptures and museum objects. Another specialist will conduct technical consultation at the National Library. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Apr 82 p 2] 11634

GDR MATERIAL DONATION--Johannes Vogel, ambassador of the GDR in our country, yesterday presented an important gift to the Production Councils on the occasion of May Day, the International Day of the Workers. The donation of five motorbikes, sound equipment, magnetic tape recorders, typewriters and sports equipment was accepted by Augusto Macamo, executive secretary of the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils. On that occasion, Macamo expressed thanks on behalf of the Mozambican workers and declared that this important gift will solve some of the problems with which his organization has been struggling. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 82 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4742/301

COURT ACCORDS SWAPO COMBATANTS POW STATUS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 pp 1-2

[Text] SWAPO combatants are fighting a recognised war of national liberation in Namibia against South African Forces in the Territory.

This was the gist of the counsel for the defence in the terror trial at the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

The case has generated wide-spread public interest, because it is believed that if prisoner of war status is accorded to the three men on trial, a precedent will be created which will influence the course of future cases of a similar nature.

Strong feelings were also expressed during Court adjournments by members of the public — that the time has come for South Africa to confer prisoner of war status on captured Swapo combatants.

Grievances were also aired outside the Court, when people broke up into smaller groups, that the same status should also be accorded to Cassinga captives and others held near Mariental presently.

A number of people abducted by South African Forces during a raid on a Cassinga camp, which Swapo had described as a refugee settlement in southern Angola in 1978, are kept in captivity at

Mariental, 200km south of Windhoek.

Giving evidence in mitigation, Professor Christopher John Robert Dugard of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand said in terms of international law, captured armed Swapo fighters could claim POW status.

The three men on trial, Jason Sagarias, 20, Theofilus Jason, 20, and Lucius Malambo, 22, were captured after active engagement against SA soldiers.

They were part of 22 insurgents who had infiltrated White farms in the Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi districts during April last year.

The three combatants were found guilty of having taken part in terrorist activities by Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune when they were tried for the first time during February this year in the same Court.

The case of Adv Bryan O'Linn, SC, Adv Anton Lubowski, Adv Pio Teek and an attorney of Lorentz

& Bone, Mr Hartmut Ruppel, is based on the fact that the three convicted men were engaged in an armed struggle for political reasons. They should not be treated as ordinary criminals. Policies followed by SA authorities in Namibia were directly responsible for the war on the border, the defence counsel maintained.

However, the State Prosecutor, Adv Joe Hiemstra, at one point during the trial said past events could not have influenced the state of mind of the three men unless a basis was laid.

Various experts were called by the defence to elucidate historic and political developments to the present struggle of the people for independence.

In terms of SA criminal law, captured Swapo insurgents were treated as criminals, but outside South Africa they might be regarded as members of an armed force.

"This situation does not make sense and it will not be in South Africa's interest to continue this attitude".

Prof Dugard said sentences imposed by law courts on Swapo insurgents would not have the deterrent effect of or-

THE Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough, has returned from talks in Geneva with representatives of the Western Contact Group negotiating independence for the Territory.

binary criminal sentences.

The war in Namibia has reached a certain momentum and Swapo had won a measure of international recognition.

Prof Dugard said the Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war had been extended on various occasions to include armed conflict.

A protocol supplementing the Geneva Conventions specified that members of national liberation movements who were fighting against colonialism, alien occupation or a racist regime in their right to self-determination, qualified for prisoner of war status.

Requirements for prisoner of war status were that the conflict had to be of an international nature, and that members of the military wings of liberation movements had to function under a command structure, carry arms openly and wear uniforms or military insignia that distinguished fighters from the civilian population.

NOT OBLIGED

"South Africa was not a signatory to a 1977 protocol to the Geneva Conventions that governed such armed conflict. Consequently, it was not obliged in terms of the treaty to confer POW status to member of Swapo" Prof Dugard said.

However, South Africa cannot stand aloof from developments of international humanitarian law.

In the Vietnam war, before the Geneva Conventions had been extended, the US treated captured Vietcong guerrillas as prisoners of war wherever there had been some distinction between the fighters and ordinary civilians.

Swapo's claim to POW status was stronger than any of the other national liberation movements. Because Namibia had an international character that was undisputed even by SA and any major conflict within the territory had to be seen as such.

Prof Dugard said in response to a question from Adv O'Linn that the freed SA soldier, Sapper Johan van der Mescht had been treated as a POW by Swapo, according to a London spokesman of Swapo quoted in the Rand Daily Mail.

Namibian Courts could not refuse to exercise jurisdiction over Swapo captives, but should have due regard for developments in international law.

Cross-examination of Prof Dugard was deferred to Wednesday next week, to grant ample time to the State Prosecutor for a

thorough preparation. Originally, he wanted the case to be postponed for one month, but that was ruled out by Mr Justice Bethune as not fair to the accused as the case had been dragging on from February.

(Proceeding)

CSO: 4700/1555

HNP WELCOMES DTA'S REJECTION OF RESOLUTION 435

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 May 82 p 3

[Text] THE HNP in Namibia has welcomed the DTA's 'rejection' of UN Resolution 435.

In a press statement released in Windhoek yesterday, the HNP leader Mr Sarel Becker says: "It is heartening that the Chairman of the DTA now also rejects Resolution 435," and adds: "the HNP's position on this matter has made considerable progress, because we have now reached the point where the two largest groups in the National Assembly, namely the DTA and Aktur, reject an election under UN supervision — a standpoint which the HNP has maintained all these years."

The Advertiser reported earlier this week, however, that Mr Mudge did not go so far in his speech at the DTA's public meeting in Katutura at the weekend, to reject Resolution 435 out of hand, although he came close to it.

Mr Mudge said it was time that somebody announced the death sentence on 435, in view of the fact that there was disillusion-

ment with it in many diplomatic quarters.

Mr Becker goes on to say that the DTA and Aktur should realise that their acceptance of 435 during the past three to four years, led to much uncertainty amongst the White community in particular.

"Therefore the HNP appeals especially to the DTA, to end the consuming uncertainty in this country once and for all by moving away from the basic idea in Resolution 435, by also rejecting the one-man-one-vote election."

Mr Becker asks the DTA and Aktur to reject the thought of independence for SWA.

"In these dark times, the quest for independence for SWA borders on recklessness."

Mr Becker concludes by saying: "Just as Alaska is part of the US, so is SWA part of SA."

CSO: 4700/1555

ERIC LANG VENTS VIEWS ON STATUS OF ECONOMY

SA Domination

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] ACCURATE bursts of fire directed at the SA establishment and foreign economic interests in Namibia struck home last night when local millionaire Mr Eric Lang took to the public platform for the first time.

Publicly known for his eminent role in the recent probe into the Territory's meat industry, Mr Lang addressed some 300 people in Windhoek during an AGM of the Klein Windhoek branch of the German Interessengemeinschaft.

Patriotic 'Southwest' settler feelings were strongly fanned as the expectant audience greeted Mr Lang's well-directed assault on the SA colonial status quo and excessive profit taking by big non-resident investment groups.

They had been psyched up for the occasion by the local press and the crowd was not disappointed for Mr Lang backed up his biting offensive with penetrating research and some startling disclosures on the state of public finance and economic underdevelopment in the Territory.

Collapse of Namibia's national economy was imminent unless the interim constitution AG 8 was

scrapped immediately, and strict control of the country's national resources implemented domestically, Mr Lang argued.

HIDEOUS

"SA has saddled us via AG 8, with an enormously complicated, bloated inefficient and hideously expensive government system devoid of all sanity, has institutionalised tribalism and effectively led to the semi-paralysis of the political and economic development of the Territory."

Mr Lang warned that the country's financial state was on the brink of total collapse, and made several surprising disclosures:

- The Auditor General's 1980/1 report which should have been tabled within 12 months after the end of March this year, has still not been completed.

- The statement of accounts which by law must

be completed within seven months after March 30, have also not been completed. The main reason for these two developments, according to Mr Lang, was the confusion existing in the Government's accounts system.

- The accounts of certain ethnic authorities have not balanced for years, and in some cases the AG, Mr Danie Hough, has had to guarantee payment of post-dated cheques by these authorities, to commercial banks.

- The average real expenditure on each Namibian for general administration is 23.3 percent of total Government expenditure, compared with 11 percent in SA.

- Namibia's national debt to SA has rocketed from R28 million in 1979 to R380 million last year and an estimated R600 m for the coming financial year.

Mr Lang commented: "From all the evidence it would seem that it is in SA's and those of certain other parties' interests to keep us in a dependent and helpless state, both economically and politically.

"It would seem as if we are like a spectator watching a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat

with a right hand while having our wallets lifted with the left. To add insult to injury, that same magician then generously lends us some of our own money when we discover that we are broke", he continued.

Mr Lang added that he was prepared to go as far as to say that Namibia's was a "slave economy" and an "economic buffer, a pantry of the SA economy from which it could smooth out the ups and downs on its own economic cycle".

On the economic front Mr Lang criticised both SA and the UN Council for Namibia for allowing foreign fishing interests to exploit the country's estimated R350 m pa fish resources without the local Treasury receiving any royalties or taxes. These all accrue to SA, he said.

Namibia was losing R20m annually in fishing taxes to the Walvis Bay enclave, from which SA-owned fishing companies operated in Namibian waters, he added.

The Territory had to carry the bulk of the costs in administration and scientific management of the fishing industry, however.

Turning to the mining industry, Mr Lang said the SA Government department involved had prohibited the publication of this year's Mineral Resources Handbook of SWA, for which an amount of R80 000 was budgeted and, he added, believed to have been already paid.

The taxation of outside mining houses operating in Namibia was done in Pretoria, the local Receiver of Revenue merely being given a copy of the assessment for his records. Mr Lang disclosed.

Quoting yearly figures, Mr Lang concluded that the Territory had collected a total of R21m in taxes over the past six years on mineral sales of R920m, excluding diamonds, which amounted to a mere 2,3 percent.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Legislation governing the diamond industry and CDM in particular was heavily criticised by Mr Lang for its perpetuation of monopolistic and under-taxing policies.

Whereas CDM sold its production to overseas intermediaries based in tax havens in Monaco and the Bermudas at an average of R180 a carat last year, the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) was in turn selling CDM diamonds to cutting houses overseas at an estimated R600 a carat during the current year, according to Mr Lang.

Namibia was receiving taxes on the local selling price which was far below the value of diamonds on the world market, as a result of official taxation policies.

The whole diamond industry, including the SWA Diamond Board, was virtually under the full control

of the De Beers organisation, Mr Lang said.

He called for the establishment of a local national resources council to monitor all mining operations in Namibia.

Mr Lang also called for the abolition of the ethnic system of government, the Ministers' Council and the replacement of the AG by another administrator chosen from the ranks of local leaders.

Diamond Board Challenge

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 pp 4-5

[Text] THE Diamond Board of SWA has been challenged to prove that it is acting within the spirit of the legislation which empowered it to administer the country's diamond industry.

The challenge was made at a public meeting this week when Mr Eric Lang, a local millionaire, addressed a gathering of members and supporters of the German Interessengemeinschaft, in Windhoek this week.

Although Consolidated Diamond Mines was acting perfectly within its rights as a private company and within the law governing strategic resources, Mr Lang said he found the secrecy surrounding Namibia's rich diamond mining industry, unacceptable.

He pointed out that applications for registration as a private company have to be approved by the AG or the Ministers' Council, and suggested that perhaps one of those two bodies could "explain to the public what strategic value diamonds have and what the international repercussions would be if the facts were disclosed."

Based on careful research over an extended period and reaching to sources outside the borders of Namibia, Mr Lang then went on to present a picture of the structure and practice of the industry in Namibia.

The diamond industry is monitored by the State - appointed SWA Diamond Board.

Mr Lang pointed out that this Board resides on the 10th floor of the De Beers office together with the CDM offices, in the CDM Building, Windhoek.

The Secretary of the Board is a CDM employee.

FUNCTIONS

He described the functions of the Board as being a distributor of receipts of a sales amongst the producers, the distributor of taxes, the allocation of sales quotas, the receiving and the valuation, sorting, and delivery of diamonds produced in Namibia.

Once the diamonds have been mined at Oranjemund they are passed onto the Central Sorting Association where an official evaluator, allegedly in the employ of De Beers, assess their value for tax purposes.

Mr Lang reckoned that in 1981 CDM registered sales of 1,173 million carats valued at R209,5 million, giving an average of R180 per carat.

"It is at this stage that the company is taxed - the earliest possible stage."

From the Central Sorting Association they are passed onto the Diamond Producers Association, which seems to mainly sell the CDM stones to two gemstone - purchasing companies allegedly registered in international tax havens such as Monaco and the Bermudas.

He named them as the Putra Diamond Purchasing and Trading Company and the Ditra Diamond Trading Company, both believed to be part of the De Beers stable.

Finally the stones arrive at the Central Selling Organisation, the international marketing arm of the diamond industry.

Based on the description so far, he went on to deduce that "we are levying our taxes at the worst possible stage since, believe me, the CSO does not sell our stones to the cutting works of the world at R180 per carat."

ONE STEP FURTHER

He added: "In fact I feel it would make eminent sense if we were allowed to tax the profits at every stage of the transaction, i.e. that either the intermediary should be registered in SWA or that we should sell our stones directly to the CSO at the prices they are paying to the intermediaries now. Ideally of course we should go one step further and cut the stones before export."

Mr Lang said he would welcome a statement from CDM's Resident Director Mr Doug Hoffe, explaining the true state of affairs if his account contained inaccuracies.

He then went on to make the following point: "On the other hand, CDM should find itself in a true dilemma. Since they have hardly disclosed any information concerning themselves for some time, nor are they supposed to, now, whatever information they could come up with in the future will basically be fragmentary and also largely unverifiable."

That would, of course, not mean that it is necessarily untrue," he added.

Since Oranjemund mines over 95 percent gemstone quality diamonds Mr Lang said it was safe to assume that the CSO paid more than the local valuation of R180 per carat in 1981.

Assuming a production of 1,173 carats for 1981, Mr Lang then enters a 'Hypothetical' calculation, doubling the price from R180 to R360 a carat, resulting in a gross production value of R422 m.

Since CDM's operating costs are unknown, all that can be said is that the resulting net profit would still be taxed at the same 65 percent to which the company is subject. If the price was trebled to R540 a carat, a hypothetical production value of R63-3m compared to the official valuation of R225m, would be arrived at.

De facto, though Mr Lang continues, CDM paid R31.8m in taxes in a year of depressed diamond prices. In 1978 CDM paid 180m.

"In this context it might be worth looking at the average price per carat of uncut stones at the London auctions or 'sights' of the CSO. My sources have led me to estimate an average price of R600 per carat for this year."

REFUND

Another surprising fact disclosed by Mr Lang was that the State, and therefore the taxpayers, pay a company named South West Finance Corporation Ltd, also residing in the CDM HQ in Windhoek and believed to hold the mining rights for SWA diamonds, a refund

on the profit tax and the diamond export duty. This refund of 22.5 percent in some years adds up to between R17 and R19m as was the case in 1979/80.

In effect he suggests, this is royalty paid by the State to CDM for mining the country's diamonds.

"The origin of this agreement seems to date back to 1952 and I would dearly like to have this item explained to me in detail," he remarked.

He then goes on to quote the internationally reputable "Mining Annual Review" of 1980:

"However, De Beers, which of course controls the CSO and the bulk of the world's diamond market, can choose where it takes its profit, at the mine or in the trading companies. And while the diamond market was weak in 1979, De Beers may well have decided its diamond earnings needed some cosmetic touches through the expedient of taking an increased proportion of profits in the diamond trading companies."

Mr Lang remarks: "Take note, gentlemen, the trading companies, not the mining company, where we tax them".

He then concludes by saying: "All this plus some other facts at my disposal which I cannot release, have inexorably led me to the following realisations:

"Worldwide the diamond industry is a mysterious monster, an iceberg where seven-tenths lie beneath the surface and the tip is the CSO. This iceberg preferably floats in international waters, touching land in New York, London, Amster-

dam, and other marketing and cutting centres and treating producer countries like Namibia as mere iceflocs.

"When CDM was formed in the twenties, this company received, with the compliments of the SA Government, the effective monopoly over the SWA diamond production under the terms of the Halbschald Agreement. Designed to last for 50 years, the agreement was extended in 1953 to last until the year 2020".

"As a result we see ourselves saddled with a company that has managed to shroud our potential main source of income in a cloak of mystery. In fact to the outside observer the industry hardly exists on paper. After all, the only evidence of its activities in official documents is a yearly payment of taxes. Seen from an international perspective, CDM is of course only a part, even if significant, in a vast pyramid of companies and their subsidiaries, some of them skulking in tax havens, hampering their profits out of sight of the producer countries."

"Don't misunderstand me, everything is done in a nice legal way. For that they have their lawyers to ensure that all the subsidiary and sister companies and the contracts between them making up this iceberg are all within the four corners of the existing law, but the effect of it all is nevertheless the same."

Blanket on Information

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Text] A BLANKET ban on all information regarding Namibia's mineral production continues to be imposed by the SA Department of Information, Mr Eric Lang, outspoken local millionaire disclosed in Windhoek this week.

He was addressing a public meeting in Windhoek when he described the frustrations facing anyone wanting to research Namibia's economy, its mining sector in particular.

All the documentation pertaining to the taxation of the country's major mines is kept in Pretoria, since the mines are taxed from there, Mr Lang said.

Windhoek's mining office, which serves the whole country is so understaffed according to Mr Lang that "they may as well close ship because they are exercising no control over the mines whatsoever."

There are three people in the local mining office to monitor the country's most important economic sector, he pointed out.

Mr Lang went on to present a picture of the direct mining taxes paid by all mines excluding CDM and other diamond producers.

On total sales of mined products Namibian collectively (except CDM) paid R319 000 on R91.7m in 1976, R63 000 on R104.3m in 1977, R1.3m on R126.1m in 1978, R8m the next year on R162.4m, R10.5m in 1980 on total sales of R179.7, and for the last year Mr Lang arrives at an estimate of R1.9m taxes collected on R268m.

Totalised this means that over the past six years, Namibia has collected R21m on total mineral sales of R920m, which is 2.3 percent tax.

Mr Lang emphasised that he was not drawing any conclusions, but only representing figures received from the Auditor General.

"Questions that come to mind are: how profitable or efficient our mining organizations are, what their net profits are and what dividends their shareholders are receiving", he continued.

Turning to Rössing Uranium's activities, Mr Lang said: "I am afraid my hands are tied by the strategic resources legislation."

He reminded his audience, however, that SA's General Mining Corporation had a R60m investment with RUL, and went on to say: "I feel that with an increase of Government consumption expenditure of 50 percent in 1981, the authorities here and in SA owe us an explanation why Rössing still had not paid any taxes, while — take note — it will have paid out in excess of R100m in dividends to shareholders by 1981. In the same year the company paid a non-residents shareholders tax of 12 percent amounting to R6.1m.

National Debt Level

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Text] DID you know....?

Namibia's national debt has risen by an astronomical 20-fold plus during the past mere three years — that is, since the promulgation of the National Assembly.

This was one of the startling revelations made to a Windhoek audience who attended a public IG meeting here this week, by Mr Eric Lang, who appeared as guest speaker.

According to Mr Lang Namibia's total external debt in 1979 was R28m, R70.3m in 1980, R380m last year and is expected to be in the region of R600m in this coming financial year.

Mr Lang went on to estimate the country's foreign loan commitments for the 1984/5 financial year at R1 000m.

In percentage terms this rose from 4.2 percent in 1978 to 44.9 percent for the forthcoming year — of the country's Gross National Product.

In other words, Namibia is just about at the point — and will expectedly be there within the next month or so — where it owes as much as nearly half of what it earns in one year.

All of the debt is with SA.

But for Mr Lang this terrible dilemma is not the worst part of the problem.

"What worries me even more is that we may have misspent some of the borrowed money on senseless and unproductive sectors like our bureaucracy, show-projects, and

political vote-catchers", he adds.

Mr Lang said that his figures had been verified by the Auditor General's reports and Government officials directly associated with the running of financial affairs in the Territory.

Call for Policy Change

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Text] DURING his first public appearance on a quasi-political platform, the controversial Windhoek millionaire specialising in the cattle trade, Mr Eric Lang, proposed immediate changes and far-reaching policy changes in the constitutional and economic spheres.

These, he said, were necessary to prevent the imminent collapse of the country's interim government, and the bankruptcy of the Territory as a whole.

Mr Lang said: "Our whole government edifice is totally illusionary, a mere sham."

● According to him there are three reasons for this: The SA Government can still at any time abolish the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly "with a stroke of the pen", because the devolution of power to local institutions is "merely cosmetic."

● Since the Territory is heavily dependent on SA economic aid, the National Assembly has no real power over its income or budget, "one of the primary sources of power of any parliament worthy of its name."

● The interim government can "neither declare war nor make peace nor can it force foreign policy decisions affecting the fate of this country. Pretoria, the UN, Swapo, the Western Five and other outside instances carry veto rights over any such decisions – sadly enough."

Constitutional change reforms suggested by Mr Lang were:

● Scrap the second-tier ethnic authorities.

● Pass some of their functions onto a small number of regional or provincial administrations.

● Abolish the Ministers' Council and return the government authority to an Administrator General preferably appointed from the ranks of Namibian administrators.

● Namibians should declare their country a neutral state effective from the date of independence.

Mr Lang elaborated by saying that he did not mean Namibia should become non-aligned in the existing sense of the term, but neutral in the manner of Switzerland, Austria or Sweden. There was no reason why Namibia could not perhaps become the first such neutral state in Africa.

"If our citizens approved such an option in a referen-

dum, it would be binding on all parties including Swapo, and part of the election platform of any party wishing to take part in the elections leading up to independence."

The man on the street has the only option of helping the country in its present dilemma by exerting pressure on the government through all possible channels, Mr Lang added.

In the economic sphere he went on to propose:

● The appointment of a natural resources council with access to all information regarding mining activities and to monitor the production and sales of all the Territory's minerals.

The council would be responsible to see that government economic planners as well as private individuals are adequately informed.

"The fact that this information would fall into the hands of the UN Namibia Council and other anti-SA organisations is surely not a serious issue. Presumably they already have a pretty accurate picture and are largely 'hot-air' organisations anyway", Mr Lang quipped.

● The temporary services of reputable economists, preferably from outside the country, should be contracted and asked to

analyse the present situation and to suggest a feasible re-ordering of Namibia's economic priorities.

CSO: 4700/1555

SENEGAL

PURPOSE OF PRESIDENT'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO TWO REGIONS

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 100, Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mame Ongue Ndiaye: "Appointments of Hope and Loyalty"]

[Excerpts] After his triumphant visit to Sine-Saloum last year, President Abdou Diouf is now preparing for an official visit in March to the regions of Louga and Diourbel.

As is to be expected, these visits will certainly be appointments of hope and loyalty, the hope and loyalty of people toward a man who, by listening to his people, intends to stamp his actions with the seal of efficiency and progress.

This could not be otherwise, in view of the fact that President Abdou Diouf has already provided the desired proof and intends to remain the devoted servant of his people. The Senegalese people, who are also responsible for government action, have also really felt the beneficial effects of the action of the chief of state and the socialist government

This means that at the time of these upcoming official visits by the president of the republic to the regions of Louga and Diourbel, the people will undoubtedly give him a particularly warm and enthusiastic welcome.

There is also no doubt that the opposition, true to its habits, will again indulge in a political-intellectual striptease and will not hesitate, with morbid imagination, to compare these movements of President Abdou Diouf within the country to an outright election campaign. But it is really a question of getting down to work quickly, especially since there is a time for everything, and when the time comes, we will find out who is who and who is capable of what

What will Abdou Diouf do in Louga and Diourbel? The president of the republic will talk with the people, make a list of their needs, determine what has been done thus far and the results obtained, and see what remains to be done, so that, on the basis of all this, he can develop strategies which will make it possible to assure our people of peace, happiness and prosperity.

Of course, as we pointed out above, the people will express their grievances. What could be more normal! But they will not fail to express their gratitude

and recognition to their host and his government for what has already been done and what will continue to be done. Above all, these people will demonstrate how little they are concerned with the opposition's politicking.

Moreover, the simple, direct and candid dialogue which will take place between President Abdou Diouf and the people will provide an opportunity to observe once again that Senegalese democracy is working wonderfully well

Does conducting an election campaign mean finding the most appropriate ways and means of gradually achieving, in one development plan after another, the goals which he has set for his people, while satisfying their desires as much as possible? Does conducting an election campaign mean urging all Senegalese to join together on important matters by working hand in hand in order to fully participate in the future of a developed and prosperous Senegal? Does conducting an election campaign mean urging his fellow countrymen to make a true outburst of national energy so that our country can fully reach the peak of its development?

In any case, the ambitions of President Abdou Diouf, his government and the Socialist Party for our people are not ambiguous at all. They are specifically to progress and have our people progress. Progress for a people undoubtedly means solving the problems which face them. But solving problems does not mean no longer having any. Very often, even finding a solution means the emergence of other problems which are even more complex. This is the very dialectic of action and that is what our adversaries do not understand or do not wish to understand. But our people have understood and that is the important thing

There is no doubt that this national outburst of energy, so dear to President Abdou Diouf, will be achieved in Louga, a land filled with history and great events, and in Diourbel, the cradle of mouridism. Bearing in mind as well that the taste for effort and good work constitute the fundamental bases of this national outburst of energy, we can be optimistic, knowing that these two regions, which will soon be visited by the president of the republic, are quite fortunately endowed with all these virtues.

In the meantime, Louga and Diourbel are tidying up, political and administrative officials are there and militants are feverishly preparing for President Abdou Diouf's impending visits, which truly represent appointments of hope and loyalty.

11915
CSO: 4719/721

SINON'S REFLECTIONS ON ROAD TO SOCIALISM REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 1 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] THOUGH difficult, the road to socialism taken by the Seychellois on June 5, 1977 has, for the first five years of Revolution, been paved with much success. However, the workers have periodically to review the hard ground travelled over and reflect on the different aspects, achievements and problems of Seychelles' transition to socialism.

This is the theme of a May Day message to the workers of Seychelles from the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. Guy Sinon.

In his message, to be broadcast over Radio Seychelles today, Mr. Sinon reviewed some of the extensive achievements of socialist construction and democracy by the people, led by the workers.

He first looked back on education, where all children now go to school in their district so that, in keeping with SPPF policy, they all get the

same opportunities at school, regardless of their backgrounds and means.

Recalling the times when he was Education Minister, Mr. Sinon remembered parents crying when their children had to leave school because they were supposedly not "bright enough" to be admitted to the then elite Seychelles College or the Regina Mundi Convent.

"The real reason for this", Mr. Sinon said, "was that those children whose parents could not afford to pay for the best education—concentrated at the College or Convent had to attend inferior parish schools giving them much less chance of passing entrance examinations drawn up for the higher standards of the elite schools. Zoning has now abolished this old system of preference and installed one of equality in education".

Added to that, the Secretary-General said, all Seychellois children had been given the opportunity to continue their education, after P9,

at the National Youth Service, which took them up to their O-levels through the most comprehensive curriculum ever devised in Seychelles.

"The number of students at the NYS brings back memories of the 1979 student demonstrations and makes us wonder who were really behind them. With the service now popular with about 2,000 children, it is quite clear that there were adults encouraging the students".

When these NYS students finally leave, Mr. Sinon continued, they will have received a better all-round education in order to work responsibly and hard as they really should, which will result in better discipline in their work.

On the subject of work itself, the Front Secretary General said that the relations of production are still being re-organised. Meanwhile, all workers, whether labourers, hotel managers, carpenters, teachers, masons, or others should co-operate to increase production.

"A worker must realise that he has a duty to perform, a duty to do his work properly", Mr. Sinon said before repeating what President Albert René has so often said that all Seychellois should pro-

duce as much as they can to improve their standard of living.

An encouragement here, Mr. Sinon said, is that salaries rise continually while prices have been brought down by government control.

As far as the decision-making powers of the workers were concerned, Mr. Sinon said these had been really taken down to the grass roots and the rank and file of the workers, through the national debate on all legislation being submitted for the people's approval through the People's Assembly.

Their voice was heard through the district branches of the workers' vanguard, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, which reviewed all Bills of law before they could be submitted for approval.

Turning to the housing programme, the Secretary General said that one revolutionary step forward that had really required determination was the Tenants Rights Act.

"The President said on the third anniversary of Liberation that there would no longer be landlords and tenants. Many laughed when they heard this, saying that there was no country where there were no landlords and tenants. The Tenant Rights Act has proved them wrong".

The SPPF Secretary General ended by encouraging the people's confidence in their revolution.

SAP

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CHINA WITH NEW IDEAS

Victoria NATION in English 6 May 82 p 2

[Text] A SEYCHELLOIS youth delegation has returned from the People's Republic of China with new ideas of the role of the youth in socialist construction and ways of mobilising and preparing them for that role.

Mr. Olsen Vidot, the Port Launay NYS Village Co-ordinator for Production who led the three-strong team, told Seychelles Agence Presse that he had found most interesting a list of five objectives of the All-China Youth Federation which had invited the Seychellois over.

These, Mrs. Pan Lihua, the deputy-head of the ACYF explained, were that Chinese youth must be among the people who produce more and take active roles in constructing the society; must abide by all laws and regulations; are to study hard so as to raise their abilities; and must pay attention to hygiene and environmental sanitation and must take an active part in tree planting.

To help realise these objectives, youths are involved in community work, service teams, certain factory work and tree-planting to help re-forestation.

Public respect

"By doing this", Mr. Vidot said, "one could clearly see the youth were earning public respect, shortening the age gap between the old and the young and the educated and less educated."

Also included in the Seychellois delegation were Miss Soucilla Charles, a Regional Sports Officer and Mr. Yve Roseline of the Youth Department.

The visit, the first of its kind by Seychellois, was organised to allow youth movements of the two countries to exchange views and experiences, China having been in socialist revolution for 33 years.

The Seychellois' first stop was the Chinese capital, Beijing, where they were met by high officials of the Youth Federation. During a three-day stay in the city both sides presented each other with papers on the activities being carried out by the respective youths.

The delegation were presented with 40 footballs, 18 volleyballs, 100 books and magazines on China as gifts to the youth of Seychelles from the youth of China.

The Seychellois team visited an institute where marsh biogas was being used. This was of special interest to Mr. Vidot as the NYS had hoped to use biogas but had thought the process too complicated.

"Having seen how it is processed", Mr. Vidot said, "I found it not that complicated. I find no reason to believe that the NYS cannot go along with its own biogas plan".

The Seychellois youth delegates then travelled to Shanghai where their itinerary included a visit to a state farm. Mr. Vidot described this as a community of its own, with its own factory, hospital and theatre to name a few of the facilities and services.

The team also visited a Youth Labour Service, set up by the Government and the NCYF to combat youth unemployment.

They also called at a Children's Palace, an institute where 7 to 14-year-old kids go to participate in various projects such as art, drama and mechanics to name some and a Youth Palace, an institute for older students.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1249

MP'S CRITICISMS OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] **HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The Minister of Law and Order would be given the power of life and death by the Internal Security Bill, Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Bill, Mr Miller said unless the Opposition and any Member of Parliament was able to monitor the Minister's activities and exercise control over the powers given to him in terms of the Bill, they could not morally defend or support the measure.

"Even this Parliament is unable to exercise constraint and control over the Minister. This Bill confirms that the Minister alone carries responsibility for the powers given to him by it."

Because of the secrecy surrounding the Minister's actions, it was impossible for any Opposition party to monitor and control them. Therefore the Bill was morally indefensible and unacceptable.

Mr Miller asked if the Prime Minister, who was privy to the Minister's actions regarding internal security, was prepared to accept joint responsibility for these actions.

Previously when a Minister had been given arbitrary powers involving secret funds and had abused those powers every single member of the Cabinet, including the Prime Minister, had refused to accept joint responsibility for the Minister's actions.

"Do members of the Cabinet accept joint responsibility for the actions of the Minister of Law and Order? Joint Cabinet responsibility in this particular instance is the only constraint that can be exercised on that Minister and the powers given to him by this Bill."

Mr Miller asked the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, whether the security position was getting better or worse in South Africa and whether it was his intention to make the Cabinet and the Prime Minister privy to specific details regarding detention without trial and bannings.

"Do we have to detain more people? Must there be more bannings and arrest without recourse to the courts? Or does the Minister foresee a return to normal justice in the near future?

"To what extent is he prepared to allow what is now secret information to be made available to members of this House, whether they be Cabinet Ministers or members of a select committee?"

Mr Miller quoted the Chief Justice in the Nuremberg trials who told an officer who claimed innocence because he did not know what happened to people he put on trains.

"The first time you transgress the principle of participating in a system without asking what actually happens to the individual you are as guilty as the man who perpetrated that particular action."

Not Sufficient Safeguards--Vause Raw

IT WAS naive to believe that political reform was the only final solution and that it would put an end to terrorism and violence, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said.

Opposing the second reading of the Internal Security Bill, he said that while it would not change the immediate situation it would at least dry up the stream of future recruits.

The NRP could not support the official Opposition's amendment that the Bill be read "this day, six months" since his party believed security legislation was warranted under certain special circumstances, but with the necessary judicial safeguards.

He moved a further amendment, declining to pass the second reading of the Bill, stating that: "This House, while committed to the preservation of law and order and accepting

that the sophisticatedly organised campaign to overthrow the authority of the State by incitement of unrest, subversion and violence requires counter-measures unacceptable in a normal democratic system, nevertheless declines to pass the second reading of the Internal Security Bill because it fails to neutralise the damaging propaganda campaign which forms an essential element of that onslaught, by not providing, *inter alia*, unassailable repudiation through:

- Adequate safeguards, by means of early judicial review, against executive action against persons;
- Statutory prohibition of unacceptable methods of interrogation;
- Limiting the possibility of false allegations against the Security services by permitting detainees'

own doctors to accompany state medical officers when visiting them.

Nobody, Mr Raw said, could question the NRP's commitment to South Africa's security. Despite improvements, the Bill failed to meet certain important requirements and the NRP could therefore not support the second reading. It would pinpoint its attitude more specifically in committee.

PFP View

THE Internal Security Bill package as presented to the House was objectionable and unacceptable, Mr P H Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) said.

It would be unrealistic to say his party was opposed to security legislation, but the security legislation as it now stood and the provisions contained in the Bill would be seen by the majority of Blacks,

Coloureds and Indians as a move to entrench the White political structure.

"I believe it is doing just that."

CSO: 4700/1245

HOARE SEEKS TESTIMONY OF SUBPOENED MINISTER, NIS OFFICER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] **COLONEL** Mike Hoare, the leader of the abortive coup in the Seychelles in November last year, told the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday afternoon that his life savings, R40 000, had "gone down the drain" in paying for his defence.

Col Hoare said: "I am now bereft of defence but I want to know why the following people whom I understood had been subpoenaed to give evidence at this trial, namely the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Jimmy Mancham (ex-president of the Seychelles), Brigadier Hamman (South African Defence Force officer) and a Mr Claassens (identified earlier as a National Intelligence Service officer) have not been called to the court. I believe they are vital to my defence."

Col Hoare said that he had been given the impression by Mr Mike Hannon, SC, who had been defending him and 32 of the 43 accused but has now withdrawn from the case, that the men he had mentioned had been subpoenaed.

Col Hoare put this

question, among others, to Mr Justice Neville James, the acting Judge President of Natal, who is presiding over the trial with two assessors.

Col Hoare also asked why a statement given to the police in Durban by the two Air India Boeing pilots, Captain U N Saxena and Captain N Misray, had not come before the court. He also asked Mr Justice James why evidence given to a commission in the Seychelles by Capt Misray, the co-pilot of the Air India Boeing which was allegedly hijacked in the Seychelles on November 25 last year, had not been handed in to the court.

He wanted to know whether he could call another one of the accused, Sven Fosell, to give evidence for him.

Replying to Col Hoare's questions Mr

Justice James said the statement given by Capt Saxena and Capt Misray was not available to him (Col Hoare).

On the question of calling the Minister of Law and Order, Brig Hamman, Mr Claassens and Mr Mancham, Mr Justice James said: "It might be dangerous for

you to call them. I want to point out to you in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act that once you call them as witnesses you have not got the right to cross-examine them. You can only lead their evidence.

"You might find that this could prejudice your case. I am not saying that it will but I am merely pointing out to you how the law interprets the position. In your own interests it is a matter which you must give some thought.

"If you still want to subpoena them then we will have to contact the registrar of this court."

On the question of whether Col Hoare could call for Fosell, Mr Justice James said that Fosell could only be called if he (Fosell) gave his consent. Col Hoare could not force him to give evidence, again in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr Justice James said: "In your own interest I again stress that you should think carefully about the matter. I am only advising you, as you no longer have counsel."

Mr Justice James said at this stage that he would adjourn the court until 10 am today.

to give Col Hoare time to consider the matter of subpoenaing witnesses.

Col Hoare would have to give a decision on the issue when the court resumed in the morning.

Col Hoare spent most of the day yesterday in the box under cross-examination from Mr Steve Jansen, a Durban advocate, who is now appearing for 30 of the accused and from Mr P Oosthuizen who is now appearing for 10 of the accused. At the end of the cross-examination Col Hoare was also asked many questions by Mr Justice James.

The judge explained that Col Hoare was being charged on offences under the Civil Aviation Offences Act and that the actual attempted or abortive coup on the island was not the point in issue.

Under cross-examination from Mr Oosthuizen, Col Hoare said he might have told one or two of the accused that the Prime Minister of South Africa was aware of the attempted coup and that the Government had given its tacit support. He denied, however, that he had said at a briefing when the mercenaries assembled in Johannesburg last year before

attacking the Seychelles that the Government openly supported the coup.

Col Hoare also denied under cross-examination that he had ever told the mercenaries at the briefing sessions that the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the American Government supported the coup.

Col Hoare said that what he had told the mercenaries was that if the René Government (at present in power in the Seychelles) had been toppled, the new government would have received its recognition from Washington and the Kenyan Government.

Col Hoare admitted under cross-examination by Mr Jansen that he (Col Hoare) was the only person among the mercenaries who knew that arms to be used in toppling the Seychelles Government were to be taken on the Royal Swazi aircraft which flew them to the Seychelles on November 25. He agreed with Mr Jansen that it was "a well-kept secret" that arms were to go to the island aboard the aircraft. He agreed that none of the other members of the mercenary force knew that there were arms aboard a bus which travelled from Johannesburg to Ermelo, Eastern Transvaal, on November 23 last year.

Under cross-examination Col Hoare said that there were originally three plans envisaged for getting the AK47 rifles and other weapons onto the Seychelles islands. The first was to consign them on to a steamship.

He abandoned this plan when, he said, he received a phone call

from Brig Hamman of the Defence Force, after October 6 last year, advising him against this plan.

The second plan to get arms on to the island was to hire a yacht. He also abandoned this plan for various reasons.

The third plan, which he used, was to conceal the weapon on a Royal Swazi aircraft.

During his lengthy cross-examination yesterday Col Hoare also claimed that there was strong resistance to the René Government on the Seychelles islands. He said this knowledge was based on evidence in his possession.

Col Hoare also said that one of the accused, Sven Fosell, had been chosen to go on the expedition to the island because of his mediating ability. He agreed with Mr Jansen that Mr Fosell had never been armed during the abortive coup. In fact, he (Col Hoare) was amazed when his men attacked the local army barracks to find Fosell among the group unarmed.

He had decided to take Fosell along because if the René Government had been overthrown, Fosell would have made a good spokesman.

Col Hoare, when asked by the judge, said that five men among the accused had accompanied him on previous missions. They were Peter Duffy, Patric Eurelle, Tulio Monetta, Kurt Priefert and Peter Rohwein.

Mr Justice James asked Col Hoare whether he had any clear contingency plans in getting the men off the island if the coup failed, as in fact it did, and whether he had discussed these plans with the mercenaries before they left. Col Hoare replied that as far as he

could remember only one of his men had put a question to him about leaving the island if the coup failed.

He agreed with Mr Justice James that, as a last resort perhaps, he would have seized the Royal Swazi aircraft which was parked at the Mahé Airport while the battle raged on November 25. He said although the pilot of that aircraft had gone through customs and was already staying in one of the island's hotels he had pilots among his own men.

Col Hoare also emphasised that he never wanted to abandon the mission but was persuaded to do so because the element of surprise was no longer there and also because there was a danger of many of his men being killed because of this.

Col Hoare was told by Mr Oosthuizen that one of the accused, Peter Dooraard would say later in evidence that he was not near the command headquarters when the battle was raging. Also another of the accused, Vernon Prinsloo, would say that he conveyed a message to Col Hoare early in the evening that a flight was approaching the airport. Col Hoare replied: "In both cases this might be possible."

Earlier in proceedings yesterday Mr Justice James again explained to two of the accused, Kurt Priefert and Kay Kelly, who are conducting their own defences what their rights were in court. He said they had the right to cross-examine every defence witness. He would give guidance on this matter.

Mr Justice James also told the court yesterday that he had ac-

cepted an explanation from a Johannesburg attorney, Mr Chummy Hurwitz, why he had withdrawn from the case without notifying the court. Mr Hurwitz was the instructing attorney to Mr Hannon.

The trial will resume at 10 am today.

PIETERMARITZBURG.

Colonel Mike Hoare, told *The Citizen* yesterday that he "would have to think hard" about whether he would subpoena various South African Government officials mentioned in the Pietermaritzburg hijack trial.

Col Hoare said after the court adjourned yesterday that he had listened to the judge's advice from the Bench carefully. Mr Justice James had told him in court that by subpoenaing those witnesses he could prejudice his own case.

Col Hoare said that he would consult legal opinion and consult some non-interested bodies before he finally made a decision.

He said that he was no longer in a position to have counsel to conduct his defence because he was lacking funds.

ROWAN CRONJE TO WORK FOR TSWANA GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 5

[Text]

NO contracts will be signed when the former Ciskei presidential adviser, Mr Rowan Cronje, joins the Bophuthatswana Government next month.

The man who was asked by President Lennox Sebe in April and is still negotiating for payment of his seven year contract with that Government, is not about to sign any more binding agreements.

His new appointment as Director of Development Co-ordination in Bophuthatswana, announced on Saturday, and effective from June 1, has been finalised on a normal employer-worker basis.

Mr Cronje will be responsible for the co-ordination of all development corporations and relevant Government departments. He will be employed as a normal public servant — albeit in the State President's Office with direct responsibility to President Lucas Mangope.

"I'm very pleased that no contract is in-

volved this time," he said yesterday. "I'll be like any other person working for the Government."

One of Mr Cronje's prime tasks apart from his co-ordinating responsibility, will be the setting up of a manpower department in the national state.

He intends drawing on his experience as Minister of Manpower and Labour in Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government for both this project and another concerning the drawing up of industrial conciliation legislation.

SOUTH AFRICA

PC'S RECOMMENDATIONS SEEN AS ALTERNATIVE TO VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] Mr A M van Schoor, a former National Party Senator, called on the Afrikaner people to choose between negotiations with Coloured and Indian leaders and violence that would result from a lack of negotiation.

Speaking in the President's Council debate on the report of the Constitutional Committee on Reform at Central Government level, Mr Van Schoor said the Committee's recommendations offered the opportunity for negotiation as opposed to confrontation.

It was clear, he said, that if the Government accepted some of the central recommendations, for example that of an Executive President, it would take at least 18 months for the necessary negotiations and preparation to implement legislation.

If the Executive President assumed office on January 1, 1984, for example, for a seven year term, this gave the country nine years for intensive negotiations on future constitutional development, he said.

"It is said that time is against us, but acceptance of the constitutional proposals can win nine golden years."

The choice lay with the Afrikaner people because it was they who exercised real political power, and not the English, Coloured or Indian groups.

The vital test of the recommendations was their acceptability to the community at large, said Mr Van Schoor, adding that public reaction to proposals appeared to have made light of the remarkable fact that the first efforts to have Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Chinese in one body to decide their common and separate futures had resulted in consensus.

'On the Verge of a Political Breakthrough'

The President's Council recommendations for constitutional reform merited urgent attention and consideration, Mr Sonny Leon, former leader of the Labour Party in the Coloured Representative Council, said.

"For the first time in our political history we are on the verge of a political breakthrough, depending if the party in power is prepared to defy the radical right and endorse the principles in our report," he said in the President's Council debate on the report of the Constitution Committee.

Denial

Saying the radical Left would be consulting Moscow for advice, Mr Leon added that both the radical Left and radical Right would be denied the opportunity to operate if the Government accepted the committee's proposals. "The time has come for all of us to face up to what we are endeavouring to do."

He agreed with statements by the Prime Minister that security in South Africa depended on the loyalty of all the country's people and that people who did not have basic civil and political rights should not be expected to defend the country.

"At this stage of our life in South Africa, as South Africans, we should now embark on the programme as set out in the report.

"This means reform and if we do not reform the Constitution and the minds of people who are still narrow in their outlook, then we as a community, with the Whites of South Africa, will be driven into the sea by people who are waiting to do this."

Dream

Throughout the course of his public life he had subscribed to the dream that all people who are citizens of South Africa should have full political participation.

"Now, on the eve of my retirement, my dream is about to be realised."

Critics of the Council's proposals, especially in the media, should "get off their rear ends and do something constructive in building the new South Africa."

Despite the fact that the Council's mandate did not include the Black majority and confined deliberations to the four minority groups, the position of Black people had not been excluded from the Council's deliberations, Mr Leon said, adding that there was a vast amount of goodwill in South Africa.

Blacks May Yet Be Included

Inclusion of urban Blacks in the proposed new constitutional dispensation at some time in the future had not been ruled out, Professor A R C de Crespigny, said yesterday.

Speaking in the President's Council debate on the report on Central Government reform by the Constitution Committee, of which he is a member, Prof De Crespigny said the committee had opted for a form of consociational democracy and partition in which it was accepted only the Whites. Coloureds and Indians could be included "for the foreseeable future.

"If this consociational model operates successfully then, and I quote from the report, 'other possibilities might present themselves.'

The present exclusion of urban Blacks had little to do with colour, but had to do with difference in culture and economic standards.

The Committee accepted that for the present its consociational model would not function in a very widely heterogenous situation, and had supported the general direction of official policy with regard to urban blacks, although it did not support the current situation.

The development of viable national states facilitated consociation.

The Committee's whole aim had been to increase the degree of democratisation and its proposals, even with the present exclusion of urban Blacks, achieved this aim.

Prof de Crespigny said that this form of limited consociational democracy constituted sham reform according to some of the Report's critics.

He asked how it could be sham reform if the degree of democratisation was in fact being extended.

CSO: 4700/1245

UNCERTAINTY GROWS AS ECONOMY SHRINKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 25

[From "Market on Monday" column by Don Wilkinson: "When Prophecies Go Awry..."]

[Text] IT'S NOT so many months ago that the financial columns were chock-a-block with items concerning the expansion plans of industry and commerce, public and private, while company chairmen were talking expansively about how they intended to spend on growth.

Combined, the figures totted up to billions of rands for outlay over, say, the next 10 years or so, and were referred to with some euphoria and little regard to where the funds would be found.

Underneath all this, however, the short-term prospects were just beginning to show themselves as a lot grimmer than the euphoriacs had thought, and now, those financial columns are being dotted more and more with items concerning retrenchment and postponement, if not outright cancellations.

The change of atmosphere has, of course, been picked up by the JSE: in the last three months or so, when these retrenchment items began to appear more often, industrial equities as a whole have fallen, judged by the Actuaries index, by about 18 percent.

Even more marked, however, has been the decline in engineering stocks, which have lost over a fifth of their value in the same period.

The reason for this is not too hard to fathom - the engineering industry, in all its ramifications, is a basic barometer of an economy's health or malingering.

And while some companies with well-stuffed order books afford to be fairly complacent, there are many in the JSE lists whose chairmen are having to admit that in the short-term, available business is shrinking rapidly.

Part of the shrinkage, as in the automotive and white goods industries, represents declining consumer demand as disposable incomes shrink under the influence of inflation.

Another part represents drooping demand from the public sector - it has particularly affected a wide swathe of civil engineering and will continue to do so as long as road works and infrastructural development are held back as part of official policy.

And finally, mining, a staple customer of the engineering industry, has figured prominently as a source of cut-

backs, and looks likely to become increasingly so in the absence of stimulus to demand for all kinds of metals and minerals from the somewhat floundering advanced economies of the world.

The longer term picture, however, remains bright enough. The latest statistics from the SA Capital Projects Register, compiled by a subsidiary of Systems Publishers of Johannesburg, shows that in the four months to April, capital expenditure plans over the years to the end of the decade rose by about R6-billion net to virtually R60-billion.

This is something of a slowdown, of course, which can hardly surprise, but perhaps more important, as experience is now showing, there is a vast difference between a plan and actually committed expenditure.

Many companies are showing, in their balance sheets, very considerable capex commitments; equally, however, large parts of these commitments are shown only as "not yet contracted for" or words to that effect.

According to the Register, the big spend-

ers are the gold and uranium miners, the chemical industry and the metal producers, though Escom is still top of the list with plans to spend more than R14.5-billion during the decade.

Much of the growth relates to energy, a possible future source of large exports after the turn of the decade. But even Escom has been known to retrench on its programmes, despite its booming long-term projections, and recent past events have naturally cast some shadows over the plans of the mining and chemical industries - again regardless of projections.

It is, of course, impossible to particularise among listed engineering companies just what the effects of this uncertainty will be.

They too, have their expansion plans which often, however, depend on the orders which they can expect to come from their growth orientated customers.

Their forward-planning for increasing productive capacity in its turn therefore becomes a matter of uncertainty too.

And the normal reaction to that, where

shareholders are concerned, is that they see their directors playing it safely, via increased dividend cover where possible, or reduced dividends where it is not possible.

And in the current state of the economy, many companies will find it attractive not to risk an investment returning 15 percent or so on the problematic longer term, but prefer to obtain 20 percent or more in the short-term money markets.

CSO: 4700/1245

GIBSON DENIES HIS PARTY IS IN CRISIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 8

[Text] **THE Progressive Federal Party on the Rand is not in a crisis because of proposals for reform of local government made by the President's Council, according to the party's leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson.**

He was commenting yesterday on Press reports on Sunday that there was a crisis in the party because of certain recommendations.

It was also reported that the PFP would meet the party's deputy leader, Mr Colin Eglin, yesterday "to thrash out a common response" to the proposals.

The meeting was, in fact, held on Sunday night between Mr Eglin, all the PFP Transvaal MPC's and members of the party's caucuses in the Johannesburg City Council and the Sandton and Randburg Town Councils.

Gibson did not attend the meeting, but told the Citizen yesterday that the party was not seeking a lead on the "hot potato" issue of local government.

"These recommendations have not been spelled out in sufficient

detail for the PFP to have to take a stand on them now", Mr Gibson told The Citizen.

The local government proposals are seen as placing the PFP in a predicament, because on one hand they raise fears that the income of the Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg municipalities — inadequate even for their own needs — would have to be shared with emergent Non-White local authorities.

On the other hand, for the PFP, committed to closing the gap between White and Non-White living standards, the proposals constitute a test of its willingness to put its money where its mouth is.

Mr Gibson made it clear that the PFP would be in no hurry to show its hand. "The proposals in the President's Council report are half-baked at the moment", he said.

"Like the Government itself, the PFP is still in the debating stage as far as all these recommendations are concerned and it will be a few months before the party has formulated its response to them.

"We are a long way from considering such details as whether

metropolitan authorities would mean Johannesburg ratepayers taking on the burden of financing neighbouring local authorities, or which municipality would be subsidising the other's electricity services.

"They were not discussed at last night's meeting with Mr Eglin, which was held to work out the party's initial response to the President's Council reports".

Mr Gibson questioned the assumption that the Johannesburg metropolitan authority would necessarily be dominated by emergent local councils that would be in a position to divert the money of White ratepayers to their own needs.

"Such a metropolitan authority would presumably include Sandton and Randburg, as well as Johannesburg, and there is no reason to believe they would be outnumbered by their Black, Coloured and Indian neighbours", he said.

"It is doubtful whether they would even join the proposed metropolitan authority.

"In terms of the President's Council recommendations the choice is theirs — if they don't want to come into a metropolitan authority, they needn't.

"My own view is that the local authorities in Alexandra, Lenasia, Eldorado Park and Western Township will prefer not to become independent. They are part of Johannesburg now and they are likely to want to remain part of it".

Mrs Pat van Rensburg, the PFP chairman of the Randburg Town Council's Management Committee, also claimed that the PFP did not know enough about the local government proposals to commit itself yet.

Mr Moss reasons that the whole success of any further dispensations of local and metropolitan authorities would depend on the financial sources made available.

"I have asked for a full set of the relevant documents", Mrs Van Rensburg told The Citizen.

"I will study them when I have received them, and only then will I be prepared to make a statement".

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the PFP in the Johannesburg City Council, yesterday told The Citizen the meeting with Mr Eglin on Sunday night was only held to have the recommendations of the President's Council "explained by an expert".

"Why would any recommendations put the PFP in a crisis," he asked. "We are still waiting for the Government to issue a White Paper."

"The Government would be expected to provide additional sources where any loss of revenue to a local authority occurs," he said.

Mr Koos Sadie, one of the three Independent councillors who hold the balance of power in the Johannesburg City Council, said the President's Council report was clear about what services Johannesburg would lose to the metropolitan authority, but vague about how they would be financed.

He did not think the PFP or any other party could react to the proposals at this stage, because "plenty of infor-

mation is not available yet".

Mr Sadie pointed out that the intention was that the metropolitan authority would have control over the common services, not over the municipalities that shared them.

He could not see much objection to a takeover of electricity, water or traffic services by a metropolitan authority, provided Johannesburg was compensated for its massive multi-million investment in them.

At present, these were trading departments showing a profit for the Johannesburg City Council and they should be required to show a profit for the metropolitan authority, Mr Sadie told The Citizen.

CSO: 4700/1245

NP SOURCES CLARIFY BOTHA'S STATEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Weekend newspaper speculation that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, might not be available for the executive State Presidency post envisaged and proposed by the President's Council was yesterday discounted in top Nationalist circles.

Mr Botha at a public meeting at Springbok said that he had "no political ambitions ahead" and that he had a long career behind him and when he retired he hoped it would not be "on a sour note".

It prompted speculation that he might not lead "the new South Africa".

It was pointed out to The Citizen yesterday that, if some thought reports implied that Mr Botha would not be available should he at the appropriate time be asked to stand for the executive State Presidency, the deduction was wrong.

Mr Botha at present is extremely healthy and his weekend statement, as well as an earlier statement at the special caucus held in Pretoria where he said he was not aiming at the executive presidency, should be seen as "cautious politics".

In any event there was neither a position nor, for argument's sake, a vacancy for the executive State President yet.

However, top NP sources believe Mr Botha would be available for an executive Head of State position should it become a reality sooner or later.

• Rapport said yesterday under a front page headline "PW would probably not lead the new South Africa" that Mr Botha "strongly indicated (at Springbok) that he would probably not be available for the position of executive State President if a new system of government was instituted in South Africa".

CSO: 4700/1245

PW'S WATERSHED SPEECH AT SPRINGBOK REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 9

[Text]

SPRINGBOK. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has implicitly backed recommendations for sweeping changes in the political system. Addressing a public meeting in Springbok on Saturday night, he said civilisation would triumph in South Africa only on the basis of mutual respect and justice.

It was Mr Botha's first speech since last week's report of the President's Council called for radical changes in the country's political system, including granting equal political rights to all races except Blacks.

Mr Botha said the Coloureds had made great economic and social progress but still had no political rights.

How could he justify to the world the fact that millions of people did not even have control over the pavements outside their houses, he asked.

"Why deny other people the opportunity to achieve their full rights and to control what is precious to them?"

"We must make ourselves free by giving to others, in a spirit of justice, what we demand for ourselves," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said in a statement last week that the President's Council proposals would be studied by the Government and provincial congresses of the NP, adding that they should not have a destabilising effect and should offer Whites a sense of security and permanency, while giving other race groups an opportunity to re-raise reasonable expectations.

In his Springbok speech Mr Botha said: "If civilisation does triumph, we need have no fear for the future, if it does not, there is no law that can possibly save us."

South Africa needed the Coloured people in the police force, Mr Botha said. When somebody in the audience interjected that that was not true, Mr Botha said there were, in fact, more non-Whites than Whites in the police force helping to maintain order and stability in the country.

A White who reached the age of 18 and did his national service guarding South Africa's borders was granted the vote, Mr Botha added.

"If a Coloured person gets called up, does he have the vote? That is why we can't call him up."

People could not be expected to give their lives for their country if they did not have a say in the way it was run, Mr Botha said.

Many Coloured people served voluntarily on South Africa's borders because they had no other fatherland and they also gave their lives for the country.

Two-thirds of the workers in the country's vital arms industry were non-White.

"Must I estrange these people, or must I take them with me so that the country's security can be maintained?" he asked.

Was any member of the audience prepared to change his position for that of a Coloured person in South Africa.

"If you are not prepared to say yes, I say you do not have a case against granting them rights to fulfil themselves."

"If we, as Nationalists and as Afrikaners were today in a position where we did not have the vote in our own areas and could not choose our leaders to negotiate with others at the municipal, provincial or parliamentary levels, would we be satisfied?" Mr Botha asked.

He was answered by a resounding "No".

"Why deny other people the opportunity to achieve their full rights and to control what is precious to them?" he said.

"We must make ourselves free by giving to others in a spirit of justice what we demand for ourselves." — Sapa.

Road to Prosperity--or CP 'Collision' Course

SPRINGBOK — South Africa wanted peace with its African neighbours and he would continue negotiating with them for as long as it served South Africa best, Mr P W Botha, said in his Springbok speech.

Mr Botha said the National Party government chose the road of prosperity which flowed from co-operation.

"A choice must be made in this country," Mr Botha said.

"We must choose between prosperity and progress based on co-operation, or poverty and retrogression which flows from conflict.

"The NP government chooses the road of prosperity," he said.

The Conservative Party would not be able to govern South Africa.

"They will have a head-on collision with every population group." The greatest unrest would result.

There was nothing that the CP would be able to do to relieve the pressures on South Africa.

The Afrikaner was not a chosen people. There was only one chosen people in the world but many peoples had a calling.

"But what we demand for ourselves we must be prepared to grant others." This was the lasting characteristic of the Afrikaner's forebears.

"It is in that spirit that the government acts on issues," the prime minister said.

There were three questions that needed answering:

● "Do you expect your Prime Minister to seek peace with our neighbours, or must he sacrifice the youth of South Africa recklessly in the struggle?"

● "Do you expect me to negotiate with Black states?"

● "If you agree that we have a calling in this country, must we then not find peace with our neighbours first?"

For as long as it was not his duty he could carry out negotiations with South Africa's neighbours while it remained in South Africa's best interests.

South Africa had to live with the realities of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola, he said. They could not be wished away. — Sapa.

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PFP OPPOSES EXCLUSION OF BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The leader of the official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday rejected any possibility of the PFP considering representation in the present President's Council, "as long as Blacks are excluded from it."

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert was commenting on speculation that the PFP has possibly changed its stance and was now keeping a door open to the President's Council following its proposals for constitutional reform.

He said "There is nothing new in our position regarding the possibility of serving in the President's Council.

Unchanged

"From the outset, I made it quite clear that, if the Government was prepared to allow Blacks on the President's Council on the same basis as anybody else, we would reconsider our position.

"That is still our position.

"The fact that we did not serve on the Council does not mean that

we cannot take its recommendations seriously. On the same basis as anybody else. And if the government accepts the report, we will reconsider our position," Dr Slabbert emphasised.

He added that the first reports of the President's Council had not changed the PFP's standpoint, and his comments on the Council's reports was "not a new stance with regard to serving on the Council."

He stressed that "the PFP would not be prepared to serve in a new and elected President's Council if Blacks were still excluded."

Principle

"We still believe that the exclusion of Blacks from the Council, constitutionally and from a principle point of view was unjustified.

"But we have also always kept our options open, because there is always the possibility that the position may change, or that new proposals could emerge which could warrant the serious reconsideration of the PFP," he said.

Clear

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert made it clear that Black, Brown and Indian leaders, who believed in change, should also seriously consider the President's Council's proposals.

He said that before the PFP could take any standpoint on the proposals, much more clarity would have to be given on issues such as the powers of the executive State President, as well as the position of Blacks in a future system.

Departures

● The Citizen understands from well-informed President's Council sources, that one more of the Brown members of the council might resign at the end of this week because Blacks were not included in the initial constitutional proposals of the council.

Mr Pat Poovalingham resigned last year because Blacks could not be co-opted to the Council, while Dr Ghoesain Mohamed and Mr M J Rajab

have expressed views which indicate their departure from the Council because Blacks were not included in a new dispensation.

Former MP Mr Fanie Herman has also opposed most recommendations of the Council, but for ultra-conservative reasons, and his departure will cause no surprise.

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTION TO CATHOLIC BISHOPS' STATEMENTS REPORTED

SACDL Objections

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 pp 8, 6

[Text] The South African Catholic Defence League (SACDL) said in Pretoria at the weekend it wished to voice its conscientious objection concerning the statements made by Catholic bishops concerning South West Africa.

Mr Jan Roodbol, the league's secretary, said in a statement on behalf of the SACDL that if the bishops had proof of atrocities committed by the security forces, they had the conscientious obligation to bring this to the notice of the courts.

Bishop Koppmann of Windhoek had said about Swapo the following: "If Swapo came to power in Namibia, I would pack up and go unless Rome ordered me to stay. The external wing of Swapo sold themselves to the Soviet Union," Mr Roodbol said Bishop Koppmann obviously did not consider Swapo a liberation movement.

Mr Roodbol said Archbishop Hurley made allegations of brutality by South African as well as Swapo forces, and was of the opinion that the South African Defence Force had to leave South West African because of this. He asked if the archbishop was also asking Swapo to leave the territory.

As far as the allegedly Christian faith of some misguided Swapo terrorists was concerned, Mr Roodbol said, the official orientation of Swapo was Marxist and Swapo was backed by international communism. The bishops should know that an abundance of communist literature had been found in Swapo bases.

He asked what kind of Christianity it was that held church services and promoted violent terrorism, atrocities in the form of murders like the murders of Chiefs Elifas and Kapuuo, intimidation and burning of churches.—Sapa.

Blackguarded

SWAPO is good.
South Africa's security forces are bad.
Swapo would win any free and fair election held under United Nations supervision.

Only South Africa stands in the way of a settlement which would allow Swapo to take over.
The solution: South Africa's forces must withdraw from South West Africa.

Now we don't have to tell you who puts forward this facile idea for ending the conflict in South West Africa.

We have had political priests attacking our position in South West Africa before today.

In particular, the too-too biased South African Council of Churches.

We have also had clerics bandying about allegations of atrocities by our boys on the border, without any proof being offered.

But now the Southern African Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference has weighed in with the most anti-South African, anti-South African forces report that has yet been made — a report which has been sent to the Western contact group and will inevitably be widely circulated among our enemies at the United Nations.

Young soldiers of whom the nation is justifiably proud are said to be regarded by the people of Ovamboland as "bloodsuckers" and "bonepickers."

Oh, there are exceptions, of course. "Not all units may be guilty of atrocities but the local population is inclined to lump all security forces together under one common label," says a report released after a visit to South West Africa by a team of Roman Catholic clerics.

But the clerics bring the whole of the SADF into disrepute by publishing untested allegations like these:

In their search for "guerrillas," the security forces stop at nothing to force information out of people.

"They break into homes, beat up residents, shoot people, steal and kill cattle and often pillage stores and tearooms.

"When the tracks of Swapo guerrillas are discovered by the security forces, the local people are in danger and harsh measures are intensified.

"People are blindfolded, taken from their homes and left beaten up and even dead by the roadside.

"Women are often raped. It is not unknown for a detachment to break into a home and while Black soldiers keep watch over the family, White soldiers select the best-looking girls and take them into the veld to rape them."

Nice stuff, don't you think, for anyone who seeks justification for imposing such dire penalties against South Africa as economic sanctions.

These bishops of the Roman Catholic Church follow the same line as fellow priests did in Rhodesia — the Whites are always the "bloodsuckers" and the "bonepickers," the atrocity committers and vile intimidators.

The Blacks — although the bishops admit Swapo, too, has committed atrocities — are the men fighting for a just cause. Some clerics in Rhodesia never acknowledged that the Patriotic Frontterrorists, by use of force which resulted in the death of hundreds of innocent men and women, including priests and nuns, as well as children, were guilty of the violence, the death and destruction that came to the fair land that was Rhodesia.

Similarly, it was Swapo which took up arms against South West Africa, in the hope of taking over the territory by force.

A Defence Force spokesman, denying the bishops' accusations, says that they are a "repetition of one-side propaganda regularly churned out by Swapo and its Marxist allies."

He also points out that a board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate allegations of this kind, and "we therefore find it strange that these concerned bishops could not spare the time to testify before the board."

Exactly.

As for the demand that South Africa should withdraw its forces, we say to the bishops: This country will not abandon its duty to protect South West Africa and its people until, and if a fair and just settlement is worked out.

ISS Director's Warning

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 11

[Text] AN EXPERT on African geopolitics said yesterday the South African Government must not shrug off the controversial Roman Catholic bishops' conference report on South West Africa.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, told The Citizen: "Emotional or not, the report comes from an influential forum and the State simply cannot afford to dismiss it lightly.

"It must be carefully studied, even though many of the allegations it contains are pure hearsay, and action should be taken on some aspects of it — if only in realisation of the strides forward the... Swapo propaganda machine has taken."

Meanwhile Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the "bishops' conference, said he was disappointed that publicity on the report had focussed more on the allegations of atrocities and brutality than on the real message of the report.

This, he said, was an appeal for a ceasefire and peace.

Prof Hough said many of the allegations made by the bishops were not factually substantiated.

After carefully studying the report at the request of The Citizen, Prof Hough said: "Too many of the statements made are prefaced by the words we were told, 'it was put to us, or 'we heard'..."

Many of the allegations were made on hearsay evidence and

the bishops had admitted that they had had no detailed interviews with alleged victims.

Also, he said, the bishops had underplayed the question of Swapo atrocities in the frontier war — as well as "missing the point" made by the South African Government recently that it would accept a Swapo government in South West Africa if it came into being as a result of a free and fair election.

"The impression is given in the report that South Africa will not accept a Swapo government in any form," he said.

He said that what the report did prove was the importance of the propaganda war in a revolutionary conflict.

Times Slams SA

LONDON. — The London Times said in an editorial yesterday that if only half the report by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference about military brutality in South West Africa was true, the charges "constitute a condemnation which no government can afford to ignore".

Describing the South African Government's justification of its continued "occupation" of the territory as "specious", the Times said:

"It is clear that her real reasons for remaining there derive from

her own strategic, economic and political interests as perceived by her government, or rather by the Afrikaner electorate to which it responds."

Commenting on Western initiatives to achieve independence for the territory, it said: "The United States, at the beginning of the Reagan Administration, may have been tempted to endorse South Africa's view of herself as standard-bearer of anti-communism in Africa.

"By now it is clear that the only value of South Africa's presence in Namibia, in American eyes, is that it may provide the leverage to get the Cubans out of Angola.

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LAW ASSOCIATION CRITICIZES RABIE REPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 3

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The public no longer believed that detainees were not maltreated, and no adequate explanation had yet been given for suicides "who have preferred to die rather than to continue in detention and under interrogation," the Association of Law Societies has said in a memorandum.

The memorandum was prepared in response to the report of the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into security legislation, and addressed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

A statement released with the memorandum, not that neither the association nor the General Council of the Bar had been given any indication that any of its representations on the Internal Security Bill had been accepted.

Safeguards

A similar memorandum, detailing these representations, was issued by the General Council of the Bar to the Press and to leaders of the political parties represented in

Parliament.

The association said the Rabie Commission had failed "effectively to recommend safeguards" against occurrences such as suicide in detention and, in turn, recommends:

1. That no person be detained except by a warrant signed by a person of at least brigadier rank in the police. If the arrest takes place without such a warrant, one should be obtained within four days.

14 days

2. Within 14 days of detention, the Commissioner of Police must satisfy the Judge-President of the Supreme Court that the detainee is properly detained under the Act. The Judge-President must be informed in detail of: A. The grounds for detention; B. The legal provisions under which the detention is being effected; C. The expected duration of the detention, and D. Whether the detainee is a witness, an accused, or simply a potential informant.

Access

The Judge-President should have access to the detainee and should have the right at any time to order

the immediate release of the detainee on grounds which he considers sufficient. The period of detention should be limited to a specified time, unless convincing proof is placed before the Judge-President to justify further detention.

The detainee should be entitled to present written representations to the Judge-president, or to a standing commission which would supervise all detentions and be responsible for approving any beyond the specified period. All decisions of the Judge-President and the standing commission should be reported to Parliament.

Family

3. Immediately a person is detained under the Act, reasonable efforts should be made to inform his family of the fact, and the place at which he is being held.

4. Each detainee should be informed immediately and in writing, of the reasons for his detention, and, again in writing, of any change in these reasons.

5. An officer of at least the rank of colonel in the uniformed branch of the police must be

responsible for the safety of each detainee, and the officer's name must be placed on record.

6. A detailed code for the handling of detainees should be laid down.

7. Uniformed officers should be present at all interrogations.

8. A detainee should be medically examined and weighed at his initial detention and before and after any interrogation. During any period of interrogation, medical examinations should take place at regular intervals.

Recordbook

9. A separate record book should be kept by the uniformed branch of the police listing:

- (A). The time and place of detention.

- (B). Grounds for detention.

- (C). The legislation under which a detainee is being held.

- (D). Any change in the grounds for detention, and the legislation authorising it.

- (E). The policeman responsible for the safety of the detainee at any time.

- (F). The authority, by warrant or otherwise, for the detention.

- (G). Details of all medical examination.

(H). All interrogations and interviews, showing the precise date, time, and place of each interrogation with the names of all interrogators.

(I). A record of all meals and refreshments supplied.

(J). All inspections by the Judge-President, the magistrate, or otherwise.

(K). Any change in the place or circumstances of the detention.

(L). The time, place and details of all complaints or requests made by the detainee, or on his behalf.

(M). Any observations about the physical and mental health of the detainee.

All relevant medical reports, warrants and other documents should be included in the record book, which should accompany the detainee wherever he is moved.

10: In addition to the medical examinations prescribed for the record book, private doctors nominated by the Judge-President should be entitled to examine detainees at the start of their detention and at intervals of not more than seven days.

11: The record book should be available for inspection in the case of death, or injury, of the detainee.

12: No detainees should be required to plead to any charge until he has been an ordinary awaiting-trial prisoner, for a prescribed period, and until he has been able to take legal advice.

Legal advice

13. Express provision should be made to entitle any person under detention to have access to a lawyer of his

choice, after fully answering any questions put to him and in connection with any matter unrelated to the grounds of his detention.

The memorandum said provision should be made for former members and office-bearers of banned organisations to appeal to the standing commission for a review of the decision and, if thought fit, a revocation of the declaration of unlawfulness. The association said it believed it to be a "matter of urgency that procedures be instituted to satisfy the public that proper investigations are made following any untoward event." — Sapa.

TERRORISM ACT LOSES FORCE IN HOMELANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 9

[Text] BLOEMFONTEIN.

— The Appeal Court, in an historic majority judgment, has held that the South African Terrorism Act, in the aspects in which it is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of BophuthaTswana, is not applicable in BophuthaTswana.

It was not applicable there at the time of an alleged contravention by Wilfred Sebonege Marwane of a section of the Act or at any other time relevant to his appeal against his conviction and sentence of 15 years imprisonment because it was effectively repealed by the Constitution to the extent of the conflict.

This was decided by Mr Justice Miller, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Diemont, Mr Justice Viljoen and Acting Judges of Appeal Mr Justice Galgut and Mr Justice van Heerden.

Set aside

They set aside yesterday Marwane's conviction and sentence on the main charge of contravening the Terrorism Act and substituted a verdict of guilty of the

second alternative charge — a contravention of the Arms and Ammunition Act, to which Marwane had pleaded guilty — and imposed a sentence of three-and-a-half years imprisonment.

Marwane was convicted in the Supreme Court of BophuthaTswana by the Chief Justice of BophuthaTswana, Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, in November, 1978.

It was found that Marwane had been in possession of explosives — a hand grenade — in BophuthaTswana on August 1 1978.

Mr Justice Hiemstra held that the Terrorism Act was a South African law that applied to the territory as it had not, at that stage, been repealed.

Sentence was imposed on Marwane on January 29 1979.

Interpretation

Mr Justice Miller said the principal issue in the appeal related to the interpretation of the Constitution Act, particularly of Section 93(1).

In Marwane's case both the Terrorism Act of 1967 and the sabotage provisions, said in the main charge and first alternative charge respectively to have

been contravened by him, conflicted with the Constitution and were thus repealed by Section 93(1) of the Constitution Act.

It had been argued on the strength of the words "subject to the provisions of this constitution," which started Section 93(1), that laws in conflict with the Constitution were necessarily excluded from the body of existing laws to continue operating.

There was no doubt that provisions of the Terrorism Act conflicted with those of the Constitution, the judge said.

Conflicts

The judge quoted from the provisions and said that it was apparent in respect of certain essential elements of "the offence of participation in terroristic activities" that the accused was responsible for proving beyond reasonable doubt the absence of such elements.

These provisions should be compared with section 12(7) of the Constitution which read: "Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be pre-

sumed innocent until proved guilty, according to law . . ."

Another conflict was: section 6(5) of the Terrorism Act denied access to the courts to any person detained in terms of Section 6(1). Section 12(5) of the Constitution, however, provided that everyone "who is deprived of his liberty by arrest, or detention, shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided promptly by a court and his release ordered if the detention was not lawful."

Yet another conflict was that, whereas Section 9(1) of the Terrorism Act provided that all, but Sections 3, 6 and 7, "shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 27th day of June, 1962, and shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or the common law contained, apply also in respect of, or with reference to, any act committed . . . at any time on, or after, the said date, Section 12(8) of the constitution provided that no one "shall be guilty of any criminal offence under the law in force

when it was committed . . ."

Mr Justice Miller said these three conflicts — he did not suggest they were the only ones — were manifest and real.

Moreover, in respect of each of the three points of conflict, the

provisions of the Constitution which the Terrorism Act directly conflicted appeared in chapter 2 of the constitution — a chapter entitled "declaration of Fundamental Rights".

Appeal Court Full Bench View

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of Wilfred Marwane, upheld by a majority judgment of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday, marked only the third occasion in the history of the South African Appeal Court that a full bench of eleven judges has sat.

Under the Supreme Court Act, eleven judges must sit when the validity is questioned of an Act of Parliament. The first time this happened, was in October 1956 when the court had to decide on the validity of the Senate Act of 1955 and the South African Act Amendment Act of 1956.

The effect of the latter was to remove Coloured voters from the common roll in the Cape and to deprive them of entrenched rights. It also

deprived "natives" living in the Province of the entrenchment of certain rights.

The second time eleven judges sat together, was in September 1968, when the applicability of the Terrorism Act and Section 5 of the General Law Amendment Act to South West Africa was put to issue.

Yesterday, a majority of seven of the eleven judges held that the South African Terrorism Act, in the respects in which it is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of BophuthaTswana, is not applicable there. It was also not applicable there at the time of an alleged contravention of Section 2(1)(C) of the Act by Marwane on August 1, 1978.

CSO: 4700/1554

GLOOMY BUDGET ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth and Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] THE Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, yesterday introduced the gloomiest Provincial Budget in years — a bread and butter Budget, providing a growth rate for the Province of less than a third of the present galloping inflation rate.

Addressing a sombre session of the Provincial Council, Mr Cruywagen said that Provincial estimates had been pruned — and pruned again — to bring them down to the lowest possible level.

And this, he said, gave a figure of R1 562 107 million — R67 499 million up on last year, or only 4,5 percent growth, compared with the inflation rate for 1981 of 15,2 percent. ~~million~~ referred to tariff increases already announced — in hospital patients and motor vehicle licence fees, and the contri-

butions of parents to transport of school going children — and estimated that the Province would end the new financial year with a loss of R19 050 million.

Despite bonus

And this, he said, was despite a bonus carry over from the 1980/81 financial year of a surplus of R5 498 164, in comparison with the originally estimated deficit of R14 706 222.

Mr Cruywagen said that this was the second consecutive year in which "most serious problems are being experienced in finding sufficient funds" to finance the Province's activities.

Last year, in his Budget speech, Mr Cruywagen revealed that the Province was then already on the verge of bankruptcy.

However, increased revenue collections in the past year, particularly from betting tax, bookmakers' tax, totalisator tax and other department revenue, had helped substantially to meet the costs.

In addition, the Province has received an adjustment in the Government subsidy —

described last year by Mr Cruywagen to be "inadequate" — and there has been an increase in income from hospital patient fees.

On the new Budget before the council, total expenditure in 1982/83 is estimated at R1 562 107 million; total income, including the Government subsidy of R1 296 395 is put at R1 580 783 million; the expected deficit of R37 726 million at March 31; in the overall giving an estimated deficit in the year ending March 31 next year of R19 050 million.

Mr Cruywagen said that the gravity of the economic situation could not be over-emphasised and virtually all economists were agreed that the outlook was gloomy.

In addition, the prospects of economic recovery were not too bright because it would be gradual and its effects would only be seen towards the end of this year and at the beginning of 1983.

Indications were that inflation would still be about 13 percent this year, and these factors had exerted considerable pressure on the

finances of the state.

"And this affects the finances of the Province — with the result that the provincial subsidy granted us, has been reduced by R50 660 million," said Mr Cruywagen.

He scheduled expenditure for the various departments and activities under the control of the Province, and almost without exception the figures quoted showed increases despite the massive pruning.

● Of the main departments, R471 790 million will be spent on education in the new year — and pruning here even includes increasing use of repaired furniture.

● R166 515 million will be spent on the Works Department, a decrease of R1 160 million, or 0,69 percent on the revised estimates for 1981/82;

● R23 681 million will be spent on the Hospitals Department and health care administration, an increase of R8 392 million, or a massive 54,89 percent up on the revised estimates for 1981/82;

● Provincial hospitals and institutions will cost R448 104 million to run, or R28 521

million or 6,8 percent more than the revised estimates;

● R245 862 million will be spent on roads and bridges — in fact, an increase of R9 223 million, or 3,61 percent on the revised estimates for 1981/82;

● R13 794 million will be spent on local government; and

● Nature conservation will get R6 923 million, or R169 000, or 2,5 percent more than in the revised budget.

CSO: 4700/1554

PLAN TO 'CAPTURE OR ELIMINATE' RENE REVEALED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] PIETERMARITZBURG. — The leader of the Seychelles, President Albert Rene', was "to be eliminated" if he resisted capture during the attempted coup on the Indian Ocean Island in November last year, one of the 43 accused in the Pietermaritzburg trial, Patric John Eurelle, told the court yesterday afternoon.

Eurelle, a director of companies, was the sixth accused to give evidence. He said that at a briefing in Johannesburg before the mercenary force left for the island in November last year, they were shown pictures of Pres Rene' and other Seychellois Cabinet Ministers by Colonel Mike Hoare, the leader of the mission. The pictures were on a poster and were enlarged.

Col Hoare told the assembled men that Pres Rene' and two other Cabinet Ministers, Eurelle could not remember their names, would have to be captured. He said if they resisted they would be "eliminated."

Eurelle also said that he understood that the "South African State security backed the attempted coup." In answer to a question from Mr Steve Janson,

a Durban advocate, who is defending 30 of the accused, he said he regarded the mission as legal because it has the backing of the South African authorities.

Legal

The acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, asked Eurelle: "How could you think it was a legal expedition when you were being paid to go to the island?" Eurelle replied: "I still considered it a legal operation because we were going to over- topple a Marxist government and replace it with a pro-West government headed by ex-President James Mancham."

Eurelle told the court that at no time was he under the impression that there was any animosity or hostility between the crew of the Air India Boeing aircraft, allegedly hijacked on the island on November 25 last year and the mercenaries. "In fact, after the tense take-off, there was a jovial atmosphere."

Eurelle described how he was contacted to join the group of mercenaries in Johannesburg. He said it was true he had been on a previous expedition with Col Hoare.

Attended

He described how he had attended two meetings and was paid R1 000 in cash before the mission left for the Seychelles on November 25, last year.

He said he was in the third group placed under the command of Tulio Monetta, who was generally regarded as second-in-command of the whole expedition after Col Hoare.

In answer to a question from Mr Janson he said he was already through customs on the evening of November 25 and had stacked his baggage containing an AK47 rifle on top of a bus which was to take them to Victoria in Mahe when firing started in the terminal building at the airport. He said an order was given, he did not know who gave the order, for the mercenaries to assemble their weapons.

He said he could not find his baggage in the confusion but went inside the terminal and secured another AK 47 rifle. He was then assigned, with his group, to guard a section to the right of the main airport building.

He then described how an armoured car, belonging to the local garrison, approached the airport. The first

armoured car backed off and drove away.

This was followed by a second armoured car also belonging to the local garrison. He said that this armoured car was bogged down in a ditch and was put out of action by the mercenaries.

Persuade

He said it took a long time to persuade the crew of the armoured car to surrender. They were too frightened to come out of the vehicle but were eventually detained and taken to the main airport building.

He said at about this time, while he was helping to push the armoured car out of the ditch, an aircraft landed at the airport.

Later, he went across to the main terminal building and helped refuel the aircraft. He also helped a local Seychelles man who was on a tractor to turn the aircraft away from the barracks to the south of the airport. He said he saw one of the crew of the Air India Boeing who had helped him refuel the plane but at this stage he had not seen the captain of the aircraft.

Helped

He also helped to load the baggage into the hold of the aircraft. He said at this stage he decided to break his AK47 rifle. He did this by bending the barrel into a joint in a nearby vehicle.

He then boarded the plane. The first time that he was aware of the destination of the plane (Durban) was when an announcement was made over the intercom by whom he presumed was the captain of the aircraft.

Under cross-examination by Col Hoare, Eurelle was asked if he would describe himself as destitute, in need of money or "fairly well to do". Eurelle said: "I am not destitute." Col Hoare: "Then let's say you are fairly well to do". Eurelle: "Yes".

Gain

Col Hoare: "So then, you certainly did not undertake the mission for financial gain?" Eurelle: "Certainly not."

Col Hoare: "Are you not surprised that you were arrested and finally appeared in this court for what you considered to be a lawful act, the return of the legal government of President Mancham in the Seychelles?" Eurelle: "Yes, I was very surprised."

Col Hoare: "Does it not strike you as strange that you are now in the situation when similar attempts at the Bay of Pigs (Cuba) and the Nicaraguan uprising were applauded by the American people?"

Eurelle: "Yes."

Advice

Earlier in yesterday's proceedings, Col Hoare told the court that he had taken legal advice from a Durban advocate, Mr David Gordon, on the possibility of calling four witnesses for his defence. The witnesses are Brigadier Hamman and Brigadier Knoetze, both of the South African Defence Force, and Mr Guy D'Ocfaux, a former Seychelles Cabinet Minister.

Col Hoare asked Mr Justice James for more time to consult with legal advisers whether the four men should be subpoenaed to give evidence in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

Mr Justice James said that he is prepared to allow extra time but his decision would have to be reached by tomorrow morning when the trial resumes.

Earlier yesterday Robert Jones-Davies, another of the accused and a former member of the Zimbabwe army, gave evidence about destroying an armoured car belonging to the local garrison on the island on the evening of November 25. He described how the armoured car approached a road-block which he was manning on the main road to Mahe Airport.

Group

He said he was with a group of men and they fired on the armoured car. One of the men who emerged from the turret of the vehicle was killed in the fire. Later, the other three occupants of the armoured car surrendered when it became bogged down in

a ditch. Jones-Davies, who was born in Nigeria, but carries a British passport, told the court he was also under the impression that the mission to the Seychelles had the backing of the South African Government and the CIA in America. He also regarded the mission as a lawful one.

He said even though it meant killing some of the present Government members of the Seychelles and if necessary, some civilians on the island, he regarded their mission as being legal because Pres Mancham would have been reinstated and a Communist government overthrown.

Backed

He said he gained the impression that the

South African Government and the CIA backed the coup at a final meeting in Johannesburg presided over by Col Hoare before the mercenaries left for the island.

Cross-examined by Mr Hendrick Klem, the deputy Attorney-General of Natal, Jones-Davies said that he was shown pictures of Pres Rene and various Cabinet Ministers at one of their briefings in Johannesburg.

He was under the impression that Mr Rene would be out of the country when the coup took place in the Seychelles. At no time was he aware that there was a possibility that Mr Rene would be captured and if he resisted, shot.

Not aware

He said he was not aware of any bad feeling on the plane on the return flight to Durban between the crew of the Air India Boeing and the mercenaries. He was only aware of the final destination of the aircraft when it was announced on the intercom that the plane would be landing in Durban.

He said he did not receive an order to take his AK47 rifle aboard the plane but saw the other mercenaries doing it. He took his weapon aboard and put it under his seat.

Another accused, the youngest of the group, 23-year-old Andrew Thomas Standish-White, at present a Cape Town University student and also a former soldier in the Rhodesian army, said in evidence that he also believed that the attempted coup was legal because it had the backing of the South African Government and the CIA of America. He

also thought that the mission was legal because it was "right" that a pro-Marxist government like that of Mr Rene which came to power in a coup should be replaced by a government led by Pres Mancham.

Contacted

Standish-White told the court he was contacted in Cape Town and asked if he would be interested in a "project". After this initial approach he flew to Durban where he met Ken Dalglish, another of the accused, and Mike Webb, also a former Rhodesian army officer.

Later he met Col Hoare and was paid an initial R1 000 and promised R10 000 later. He filled in various forms and then left with the expedition for the Seychelles.

He said he had passed through the customs hall and was outside the main terminal building when firing started in the building. The order was given for the mercenary group to arm themselves. He was under the command of Webb and was assigned to set up the roadblock to the right of the airport.

Mahe 7 Get Top Scots Lawyer

PIETERMARITZBURG. — The former Scottish Solicitor General, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, who was also a conservative MP, will go to the Seychelles next month to defend seven men, who are facing charges of high treason in the Victoria Supreme Court, on June 19.

Mr Fairbairn, who is the MP for Perthshire, confirmed from his London home yesterday that he would be defending the seven facing the high treason charges in Mahe relating to the abortive coup in the Seychelles last November.

Mr Fairbairn confirmed that he would also be defending Mr Martin Dolincheck, a self-confessed NIS agent, who was captured on the island a few days after the attempted coup failed.

Mr Fairbairn, who was one of Britain's best-known barristers before entering politics said that, at this stage he was not sure whether he would fly to Pietermaritzburg to acquaint himself with the hijack trial where 43 men are facing charges under the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

Originally, when Mr Mike Hannon SC of Jo-

hannesburg who was defending 33 of the accused withdrew from the Pietermaritzburg trial, some of the mercenaries hoped to obtain the services of Mr Fairbairn to defend them.

However, because he is not fully conversant with both official languages in the Republic, the South African Bar Council would object to him appearing in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

The position of Mr Hannon in regard to six of the men appearing on a charge of high treason in the Seychelles is, at this stage, not clear.

Mr Hannon withdrew from the Pietermaritzburg trial because of "conflicting interests" among some of the 33 he was defending. But he had not officially said he was withdrawing from the trial in the Seychelles.

He could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Mr Fairbairn's services to defend the seven accused in the Seychelles was obtained by Mr Ken Dalglish, a friend of Mr Fairbairn, Mr Dalglish, who manages a hotel in Durban, is one of the accused in the Pietermaritzburg trial.

CSO: 4700/1554

INTERNAL SECURITY BILL DEBATE MARKED BY WALKOUTS, ATTACKS ON PFP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] THE controversial Internal Security Bill was read a second time after members of the official Opposition and the New Republic Party, in turn, left the Assembly, declining to support each others' amendments to the legislation.

When the second reading debate ended, Mr Speaker put an amendment by the leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, declining to pass the second reading because, among other

things, it "fails to neutralise the damaging propaganda campaign which forms an essential element of that onslaught" (to overthrow the authority of the State).

The NRP's Chief Whip, Mr Brian Page, called for a division, at which point the Progressive Federal Party left the House en masse.

Because the NRP have fewer than 15 members, the amendment fell away and the PFP members returned.

The amendment by Mrs Helen Suzman

(PFP Houghton) that "the Bill be read this day six months" was then put. Members of the NRP left the House following a call for a division by the PFP's Chief Whip, Mr Brian Bamford.

The amendment was defeated by 104 votes to 22.

The Bill was read a second time after NRP members returned to the House.

The legislation emanates from the report of the Rabie commission of inquiry into security legislation.

PFP Is Still Not Happy

THE minor improvements in the Internal Security Bill did not allay the basic objections the Progressive Federal Party had to the overriding authority which the executive had in respect of security legislation, Mr Ray Swart (Berea) said.

During the second reading debate on the Bill Mr Swart said that while the improvements were welcome they did nothing to curb the unbridled authority of the executive and gave no cause for confidence in the safeguarding of human rights.

The Government's argument that the measures were necessary and that the end justified the means was totally unacceptable to the PFP.

PFP Approach to Security 'Repulsive'

TO the official Opposition South Africa's security legislation was repulsive, the Minister of Law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said.

Relying to the second reading debate on the Internal Security Bill, he said this was the PFP's reaction to any legislation dealing with important matters such as security.

It was interesting

to note that not one member of the PFP had had a word of praise for the SA Police for the tremendous work they were doing.

The PFP had once again done what they had done in the past, namely to oppose all forms of security legislation. They were so possessed with their opposition to laws of this kind that it had become embr-

rassing even to members of their own side.

Not one member of the PFP had made a direct attack on terrorists or organisations like the ANC and the PAC. Also, not one member had stood up and stated his case with conviction.

The image that was always conveyed to the outside world was that things were going badly for

South Africa because of the country's security legislation. No member of the PFP had emphasised the onslaught on South Africa and the necessity for security legislation.

An amendment by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that "the Bill be read this day six months" was defeated by 104 votes to 22 and the Bill was read a second time.

Apologies to Helen Suzman

A NUMBER of MPs withdrew remarks they made in the debate on the Internal Security Bill after a ruling by Mr Speaker that the remarks reflected on the character of Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

Mr Speaker said the Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, Mr S P Barnard, had asked Mrs Suzman three questions, namely, whether she had been a member of a group which held a mass meeting at which communism was propagated, what the difference was between herself and the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, with reference to their candidature for the chancellorship of the University of the Witwatersrand, and whether she had ever distanced herself from the Johannesburg Station bomb blast.

Mr Speaker said that after giving the matter due consideration he was of the opinion that the remarks cast a reflection on Mrs Suzman.

Mr Barnard then rose to withdraw any implied accusation against Mrs Suzman.

Mr D P A Schutte, a nominate National Party MP, withdrew the term political terrorists which he had used in the debate.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) then said that with regard to the withdrawals made by the two members relating to Mrs Suzman in particular and the PFP in general, he wished to withdraw comparisons he made between the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and Nelson Mandela.

Mr Dalling then made a point of order saying that during the debate Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP, Umbilo), had commented: "This is absolute ruddy nonsense," eliciting the response from Mr Vause Raw (NRP, Durban Point): "Ruddy is a shade of red. You ought to know all about it."

Mr Dalling said he had approached Mr Raw about the matter and Mr Raw had agreed to withdraw the remark. However, he had not done so.

Mr Raw told the Speaker he could not find the remark in his Hansard and had therefore not been able to withdraw it. No innuendo was intended but if it had appeared as an innuendo he would withdraw it.

CSO: 4700/1251

GIBSON INTRODUCES NO CONFIDENCE IN PC MOTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 8

[Text] MANY National Party Provincial Councillors were clearly "sitting on the fence, waiting to see which way the cat jumps before deciding on their political future," Mr Douglas Gibson, Progressive Federal Party opposition leader in the Council says.

Introducing his No Confidence motion in the Council yesterday, Mr Gibson said that

PFP estimates had originally been that 33 NP members would have come out in support of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party, and 34 would "have gone with the Prime Minister".

However, only five MPCs had left the NP benches to make up "a pathetic little band."

Earlier, however, political opportunism was at work — linked with political cynicism — among other NP MPCs who were waiting to see which way the wind blew before making a move.

Mr Gibson said he confidently predicted that within five years power sharing would be

extended in South Africa to include Blacks outside the homelands.

"This is the logical natural further extension of the policy of power sharing," he said.

However, the whole concept would still cause trouble, problems and difficulties — and only the people who sincerely believe it is the answer to South Africa will make it work".

The NP must face the fact that a new era had dawned in South African politics, no matter how unpalatable it might be.

"They will simply have to come to terms with reality," said Mr Gibson.

It would be a very sad day for South Africa if the Conservative Party ever became the official opposition. The CP was made up of "the people who would sell the White man down the river."

CP policies were dangerously reactionary, but the CP members nevertheless still had the right to express their views.

As the Government planned to extend rights to the Coloureds, it would have to do so in time to the Blacks or be guilty of selective morality.

Of the President's Council reports, Mr Gibson said it was a pity that their presentation had been followed by histrionics when they should have been considered calmly.

But the reports were incomplete and did not contain safeguards — "and South Africans are unhappily aware of the abuses of power that have taken place in the past.

"Who's to say this wouldn't happen again."

The proposals contained too many unanswered questions and only when the final package was available, would the PFP answer definitively and finally."

But at all times the party would oppose any plan which increases polarity or put the country on the road to dictatorship.

NP-CP 'WAR' STARTS IN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] THE long-awaited "dog eat dog" war between Nationalist and Conservative Party MPCs in the Transvaal Provincial Council broke out yesterday with the CP men siding with the Progressive Federal Party against the governing party.

It all started when the leader of the PFP in the House, Mr Douglas Gibson, introduced his party's no confidence motion. Then an amendment proposing full confidence in the Government was moved by Mr Hein Kruger, Nationalist executive committee member.

Immediately afterward the leader of the five-member CP group in the House, Mr J J van Eeden (Brakpan) proposed his amendment, calling on the House to reject the power-sharing plans of the Government.

Mr Van Eeden was almost drowned out time and again under a barrage of heckling from his former colleagues in the Nationalist benches.

Quietest

He said it was significant that during Mr

Gibson's speech the Nationalist Party benches had been the "quietest" he had ever heard them during a no confidence motion.

He claimed — under a storm of heckling — that the CP was gaining support hand over fist and said the electorate no longer trusted the Government.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in coming out for power-sharing, had lit a dangerous fuse. "You will get the fright of your lives when it starts to take form," he said.

Determined

Traditionally NP congresses had determined policy but now it was one man who was laying down policy.

If it went through with its constitutional plans the Government would be guilty of recklessly gambling with the future of the White man, he said.

"And I am convinced that if and when you go to the polls the electorate will reject you just as it did General Smuts in 1948.

"Make no error about this," Mr Van Eeden warned.

His benchmate, Mr Fanie Ferreira (Waterberg), said later in the debate that the CP totally rejected any form of power-sharing at legislation-making level and particularly where there was a danger of non-Whites having a say in determining the destiny of the White man.

"Anything that smacks of power-sharing will be fought tooth and nail by the Conservative Party," Mr Ferreira said.

Mr Kruger, proposing his amendment for the governing party, said that the history of the PFP and its predecessor opposition parties had been one of 34 years of obstructionism to Nationalist rule.

Time and again the party had opposed major steps proposed by the Government, only to find itself after their successful implementation running along behind the Government "tail between the legs".

The Opposition had, for instance, slated the plan for independent Black states in a derogatory way — yet today these same Black states were democratic realities.

"All they have ever done is to try to break down and to demolish everything that has, is and will be done to secure a peaceful and prosperous future for South Africa," he said.

ZULU JAILED FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 10

[Text] DURBAN. — An urban representative of the KwaZulu government was sentenced in the Durban regional court yesterday to 30 days' imprisonment as a recalcitrant witness who refused to take the oath and give evidence.

The magistrate, Mr H S van der Walt, rejected a claim by Joshua Thembinkosi Zulu that, as a representative of the KwaZulu government, he had diplomatic immunity from being obliged to give evidence.

Zulu was called to give evidence at the trial of Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ngcobo and Mr Titi Alocia Mtenyane who have pleaded not guilty to two charges of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Zulu refused to take the oath or to give evidence.

The magistrate found that, although Zulu's appointment may have been approved by the Department of Co-operation and Development, he was not accredited as a diplomatic representative by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Zulu was called into the witness box a second time and he

again refused to take the oath to give evidence.

He was declared a recalcitrant witness.

Sentencing him to 30 days' imprisonment, Mr Van der Walt said Zulu's refusal to give evidence had not shown insubordination or arrogance. His refusal was on the instructions of the KwaZulu government.

Zulu was granted bail of R50 pending appeal! — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

PC RECOMMENDATIONS HIT AS DIVISIVE, DELAYING TACTIC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 pp 4, 8

[Text] President's Council.--Professor Ernest Marais told the President's Council yesterday that a constitutional structure in which Black people were included together with Whites, Coloureds and Indians could not be developed at present.

Prof Marais, chairman of the council's Scientific Committee, was speaking in the debate on the Constitutional Committee's proposals for Central Government reform.

He believed South Africa required an inclusive politico-constitutional structure for all its peoples.

"Our present structure forces all non-White South Africans into political definition against the Whites. This is not the reality of South Africa because the interests of all the groups has to be tuned on one another.

"The reality is to be faced that an inclusive (including Blacks), and at the same time 'intimate', politico-constitutional structure is impossible of being achieved at this point of time."

This was because of the great variation of political values to be accommodated and the great disparities, especially of a socio-economic nature, which had to be contended with, and which strongly militated against an intimate political structure.

The only available alternative for a viable and inclusive structure at the present time was a constellation of states with the emphasis on economic development leading to a confederation of states.

He understood the inadequacies of this system, which strongly militated against an intimate political structure.

The only available alternative for a viable and inclusive structure at the present time was a constellation of states with the emphasis on economic development leading to a confederation of states.

Prof Marais said he understood the inadequacies of this system, but it did provide an initial structure and a focal point from which an inclusive (including Blacks) political evolutionary process could start in the direction of a preferred more intimate form.

"It also provided an interim structure which will give the necessary time to develop a socioeconomic structure conducive to a more intimate political structure.

"It provides an institutional opportunity for the development of a more consociational leadership style for all groups."

The proposed consociational structure to accommodate Indians, Coloureds and Whites accepted a sufficient commonality in political values to accommodate these three groups in one intimate structure.

Even here, however, great difficulties were to be expected in developing a new leadership style and the elimination of socio-economic elements that might militate against consociational approaches.

On the basis of various scientific studies and surveys it was clear that socio-economic disparities weighed more heavily on the minds and emotions of Black people than political considerations.

"The systematic elimination of socio-economic disparities is a necessary condition for a systematic political evolutionary process in a more intimate politico-constitutional direction."

The Black South Afri-

can was more pragmatic in his political outlook and not as politicised as was sometimes thought and this was of importance in setting time scales and priorities to be achieved.

"The studies showed that the supreme political value of the Black was that of an autocracy and it went without saying that the Zulu had a Zulu autocracy in mind, the Xhosa a Xhosa autocracy and so on.

"The deeply ingrained authoritarian value sys-

tem of the Blacks cannot at this time be accommodated in the consociational demographic model proposed which assumes democratic values."

In the post-Wiehahn-Rickert and De Lange era, and with the expected strong development of the country in the medium to long term the socio-economic disparities militating against an intimate and inclusive structure would in time decrease.

"Thus the stage is being set for positive political development in the country."

He would like to see the present function of the President's Council maintained and even ex-tended.

Prof Marais stressed the importance of various scientific disciplines in advising the country's policy-makers in an increasingly complex scientific technical world.

Govt is Just Passing the Buck--Mervis

THE President's Council reports were simply delaying tactics — an example of buckpassing by a Government that had become politically impotent on racial change and political reform, the provincial council was told.

Speaking to the Progressive Federal Party motion of no confidence slamming the Government for not extending power sharing to the Blacks, Mr Joel Mervis (PFP Edenvale) said that the country dare not allow itself to be misled by the histrionics of Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and the euphoria evoked by the council report.

He predicted that there would be chaos when the proposals came before the provincial congresses of the National Party.

"And the more opinions will differ, the happier will the Government be because the longer will it be able to defer a final decision," said Mr Mervis.

The Prime Minister had set the country ablaze in the past few days with "stirring calls of the most extravagant kind, demanding change and reform."

He had uttered stirring words, but "what value, what reliance can we place on them," asked Mr Mervis.

One was entitled to ask this question because Mr Botha had said it all before — and had then done absolutely nothing.

The evidence suggested that the President's Council and its reports were "simply part of a delaying tactic because the Government itself is so politically impotent and is incapable of giving the dynamic lead which characterises its activities in many other fields," said Mr Mervis.

The Government he said had become politically paralysed, lacking in purpose and initiative; incapable of giving a dynamic lead that was in any way comparable to the aggressive and dynamic lead it gave in other fields; and had virtually abdicated from its duty of taking the initiative in bringing about change and reform.

"The Government's failure to give a positive lead last year and its passing of the buck to the President's Council is only the start of the delaying tactics behind which it is virtually forced to shelter," said Mr Mervis.

COLOURED MEMBER OF PC PRAISES GROUP AREAS ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] **PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL.** — The Group Areas Act had positive as well as negative attributes, Mr S B Mentor, a Coloured member of the President's Council, said yesterday. He was speaking in the debate on the report of the council's Planning and Community Relations Committees on the Group Areas Act.

The committees have recommended that the Act should not be repealed at this stage but should be revised and that Coloured and Asian people should serve on bodies applying the Act.

Mr Mentor said many aspects of the Group Areas Act were repugnant and there might be more negative than positive aspects in the act, but its positive aspects could not be denied.

On the negative side people of colour knew the Act as an onslaught on their freedom of choice of residential areas and their freedom to trade and enjoy common cultural entertainment.

On the positive side the Act had encouraged home ownership and all the benefits of home ownership for the Coloured and Indian populations.

The positive aspects of the Act should be retained while the aspects that were restrictive or depressive had to be removed or changed so that the aspirations and expectations of the people involved could be satisfied.

Introducing the debate the chairman of the joint committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, said he was aware of the strong emotions and criticism surrounding the Act and its application, but he was convinced that with changes to the Act and its sympathetic application with co-operation between Whites, Coloureds and Indians there was no better solution for the country's problems.

"It is my conviction that repealing the Group Areas Act is not the answer to our problems."

He said if the Act could be revised and applied with fairness, justice, sensitivity and co-operation it was still the best solution for

the problem of protection of population groups, especially of minority groups and underdeveloped groups.

"To those of you who think that their expectations are not satisfied I want to sound a warning that we must guard against over simplification of the problem in a multi-ethnic society.

"The rights and preferences and also the stages of development of minorities in our country cannot be ignored."

Mr Raubenheimer noted that official Government policy was that South African society could best be ordered and served on the basis of segregated residential areas as a traditional way of life.

Mr Raubenheimer said he believed that the principle and the application of the Act had often been unjustly criticised and presented but also that the application had not always been done with the necessary co-operation and compassion. The recommendations in the report should not be seen as final.

They were aimed at opening doors for further reform and refine-

ment with the co-operation of the Coloured, Indian and Chinese communities.

"Our recommendations are aimed at creating better opportunities so that through joint responsibility the contents of the Act can be made more acceptable and its application can lead to greater satisfaction for everyone."

Mr Raubenheimer said that although the report contained nothing about so-called grey or open areas the committee had discussed the matter.

"It is however clear to me that the creation of such areas in existing residential regions will have an adverse effect on the established interests of individuals and communities.

It was also not clear how such areas could be established and precisely who could live in them.

In evidence to the committee concerning District Six the Cape Town City Council for example, had stated that Blacks would not be permitted to live in such an open area.

Mr Raubenheimer said that while he did not see such open or grey areas as a solution

those people who did should put their case to the council's Technical Committee.

The chairman of the Community Relations Committee, Professor Willie van Niekerk, told the council that while the Act was one of the most sensitive and emotional issues in South Africa its repeal at this stage would present great problems for "those who have to take decisions on constitutional reform."

Griqua Joke on Officials

ALTHOUGH the Group Areas Act had wounded deeply, it also held the past and future key to the economic advancement of the Coloured people, Mr A A S le Fleur, the Griqua leader, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the President's Council's joint committee report on the principles and application of the Group Areas Act, Mr Le Fleur said that the White man had become an oppressor under this Act.

He appealed for firm control over officials who would administer future applications of the act under the joint body recommended by the report.

He also pleaded that those people who were not prepared to work in a new spirit of acceptance of the very same act, which had injured them, be assisted to realise their full potential.

"Ownership of fixed property has been one of the advantages created by this act," he said.

Some of the characteristics of housing schemes that bothered his people were the fact that families of five-to-six children sometimes

had to move into a two bedroomed house and that, after moving into a scheme, a man lost his identity and became a number.

"An important matter that will need to be looked at once this new combined body comes into being is officialdom," he said.

He personally, on a visit to administration offices, had the experience of waiting for 30 minutes before an official offered to serve him.

"I don't know what he was supposed to be doing in that 30 minutes because that is the Government's secret," Mr Le Fleur said to laughter in the council.

"One does not want to meddle (krap) because, before one knows it, they'll accuse you of meddling against the law and, if there is one thing we are scared of, it is a magistrate," he said to more laughter.

Not the Words, the Way

DISCRIMINATION was not embodied in the Group Areas Act itself, but rather in the manner in which the Act was applied, Mrs Margaret Lessing told the President's Council.

"Had anyone told me I would come to sign a report recommending that the Group Areas Act should be retained, even with amendments and qualifications, I would not have believed them," she said during the debate on the report on the Group Areas Act.

Mrs Lessing said she had come to associate the Act with blatant discrimination, unjust removal and the dumping of people. The Act had originally been intended to eliminate friction between race groups and to afford protection to the Coloured and Indian groups.

"I studied the Act paragraph by paragraph and could find no discrimination in the Act itself, but found it in the manner the Act was applied," she said.

Mrs Lessing appealed for a new attitude in implementing a revised Group Areas Act that would recapture something of the original intentions. She also appealed for the representation of women on restructured Group Area boards.

Areas Report Adopted

THE plenary session of the President's Council yesterday unanimously adopted a report by two of the council's committees on the Group Areas Act. Act should not be repealed at this stage.

The report will now be submitted to the State President.

The council previously adopted reports on reform at local and central government level and after yesterday's debate, was adjourned to September 21.

'Open' Living Areas Call

PROVISION should be made in the revised Group Areas Act for the declaration of open or multiracial residential areas, Mr S Abraham Mayet told the President's Council.

Mr Mayet said room would be found for open areas in South Africa's cosmopolitan cities.

Lofty Lauds Premier

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should continue his initiative to reform the country and bring it to its senses, Mr Lofty Adams, a Coloured leader, said yesterday.

"Where we stand in South Africa today is not important. What is important, is the direction which we face and I believe we are facing in the right direction," Mr Adams said during the debate on the President's Council's proposals for constitutional reform.

"I'll be failing in my duty if I did not salute the Prime Minister for his initiative, for he has nothing to gain by the

action he initiated and everything to lose."

Mr Adams criticised threats of violence to bring about change and said justice would not be achieved for the country's Black people by killing off any other group.

Referring to an earlier speech in which Dr G Mohamed said no constitutional solution was possible without the inclusion of Blacks purely on the basis of their numerical majority, Mr Adams said this was an abject capitulation to fear. "I share Dr Mohamed's anguish, his hopes and his desires, but we cannot achieve this desire by mercenary methods."

CSO: 4700/1554

WHEAT PROSPECTS FOR 1982-83 HARVEST HOLD PROMISE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 19

[Text] PROSPECTS for South Africa's 1982/83 wheat crop have improved with main growing areas experiencing good rainfall during recent weeks, says Wheat Board manager, Denis van Aarde.

He told Reuters by telephone from Pretoria yesterday the drought, which held sway over most of South Africa's agricultural land late last year and early in 1982, had been effectively broken in wheat-producing regions and main plantings were under way.

Van Aarde said conditions in the Free State, which produces over 60 percent of the crop, looked very promising at this stage, although further rains were needed to ensure a good outturn.

Free State plantings had begun roughly on schedule and there were indications that more land could be under wheat than in the past season, he said.

In some parts of the Free State, where the traditional maize crop

had failed very early due to drought damage, it appeared maize was taken from the land and wheat substituted, he added.

Van Aarde said in certain parts of the Western Cape, which is South Africa's other major wheat production area, fairly good rains had fallen in recent weeks and plantings were beginning.

He said, however, some scattered areas had had excessive rain and the land there was still too wet to start planting.

The Wheat Board will make its first estimate of the 1982/83 crop towards the end of July.

South Africa's wheat season runs officially from October 1 to September 30, but is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. The Free State crop is harvested in January.

The final official estimate of the 1981/82 wheat crop was 2,10-million tons, which would be the second largest crop produced, and compares with actual output of 1,47-million in the 1980/81 drought-hit season, Agriculture Department figures show.

Despite increased output, South Africa is importing 106 000 tons of US hard winter wheat to satisfy local demand.

Wheat imports last season totalled 286 000 tons, and Van Aarde has said South Africa is likely to remain a long-term importer.

He said, however, it now seemed there would be slightly slower growth in South African Millers' needs this year than anticipated by the Wheat Board.

He said a decision on whether to import more wheat would be taken towards the end of 1982, or early next year, when the 1982/83 crop could be forecast more accurately. —

DETAILS ON MAIZE-FERTILIZER SWAP DEAL GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 8

[Text] CAPE TOWN.—A transaction in which surplus maize could be bartered for imported fertiliser was aimed at helping the maize industry without disrupting the fertiliser industry, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said yesterday.

In a statement issued here, Dr De Villiers said it had come to his notice that allegations had been made that the maize industry would lose several million rand because the benefit of cheaper imported fertiliser would not be passed on.

It was therefore necessary to clarify the position.

South Africa was not completely self-sufficient in fertilisers. Local production had to be supplemented annually by a limited quantity of imports.

The price of the imported fertiliser was taken into account when the annual fertiliser price was determined and the benefit of cheaper fertiliser when the overseas price was low, as was the case at present, was taken up in the final price determination to the benefit of all farmers.

After the price for 1982 had been determined and import permits granted for the estimated shortfall, the maize industry

approached the Government with a request to import fertiliser in exchange for maize.

After negotiations it was agreed on February 23 this year that such a barter transaction could take place.

It would have been unfair to other consumers to apply the lower import price only to the benefit of the maize industry.

It would also have harmed the fertiliser industry, whose profitability for 1982 was already far below that of the approved price formulae.

Because it was of great importance to the country that every effort be made to reduce the large maize surpluses, it was agreed that this year the maize industry could import not only the expected fertiliser shortages but also those for 1983.

While the maize industry was an important sector of agriculture and a large consumer of fertiliser, there were also other large consumers whose interests had to be taken into account.

The Government could not, for the sake of apparently short-term benefits, have followed a policy which could have disrupted the industry and seriously harmed the long-term supply of fertiliser to the agricultural industry.

South Africa had continuously to take into account that fact that persistent efforts were being made in the international community to isolate the country and cut her vital sources of supply.

It would be shortsighted to enlarge our exposure."

To enable the Maize Board to import 208 000 tons of fertiliser this year the following ruling had been given as a basis for the transaction:

• The fertiliser industry was asked to cancel all import contracts. Cancellation fees resulting from that would be reimbursed to them by the Maize Board.

• In this manner it would be possible to allow the Maize Board to import 60 000 tons, which was the envisaged shortfall for this year.

The condition was that the Maize Board would offer this fertiliser to the industry at the same import price applying to the fertiliser industry.

These imports would be a Maize Board transaction and all normal risks, such as the quality unforeseen difficulties, would remain the responsibility of the Maize Board.

• A further 148 000 tons could also be imported by the Maize Board this year.

However, it was an absolute condition that this was not placed on the market this year, causing serious disruption, but was stored for next year's needs.

The costs and risks would again be borne by the Maize Board.

The fertiliser industry would undertake distribution and net returns, after it had been sold, would be paid to be Maize Board for paying into the stabilisation fund.

It would not be possible to pass on this benefit to other agricultural sectors in the form of a lower domestic price.

The 148 000 tons would be sold by the fertiliser industry in 1983 at the price fixed for that year.

• If the consumption of fertiliser in 1982 and 1983 was lower than estimated, part of the imported stock would have to be carried over to the next year.

These conditions had been drawn up with the clear intention of helping the Maize Board as far as possible.

However, the Government cannot allow actions which could seriously disrupt the fertiliser industry and could in the long term be detrimental to the agricultural industry and South Africa.

"The Government is prepared to continue to assist the maize industry in a responsible manner to find solutions for its problems.

"However, I appeal to spokesmen in the industry to convey the facts in perspective and to pursue the interests of the industry in a balanced and responsible manner." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1554

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

RHODESIAN EXAMPLE--A former deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department in Mr Ian Smith's Government gave a rousing address of warning to South Africa at a "Rhodesia" evening in Roodepoort's civic centre at the weekend. Mr Ted Sutten Price, now living in Pretoria, was a guest at a function presented by Mr Tommy Marais the Roodepoort mayor and his wife Rina, to welcome and entertain hundreds of former Rhodesians now staying in Roodepoort. Mr Price said: "Rhodesia won the war but not the peace." In his main address he emphasised that there was a significant lesson to be learnt from the Rhodesian experience. He said: "To survive in Africa and to preserve his culture and identity the White man must never, but never, surrender the instruments of power that enable him to control his own destiny. "If he does he will not be able to call his country 'home' any more." His speech met with prolonged applause. A proposal that a Rhodesia Club be formed in Roodepoort was enthusiastically adopted. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 8]

SWAZI RAIL LINK SOON--A third mainline railway link with the Natal coast via Swaziland is to be constructed. It will connect the Eastern Transvaal lowveld with the harbours at Richards Bay and Durban. The chief superintendent of planning of the railways, Mr H Hagen, has announced that a 60 km stretch of railway line is to be laid between Komatipoort and Bordergate on the northern Swaziland border at a cost of R47-million. It will be completed by the beginning of 1985. Work on the Swazi connection to Golel--a distance of 120 kms--will be completed at the same time. Mr Hagen said diesel units would be used for pneumatic brake trains of 50 trucks each, as at present the level of traffic "did not justify using an electrified line." In order to make best use of train crews, a system he described as "novel" would be used--Swazi railways staff would operate the line from Komatipoort to Golel.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 3]

POLICE CARS TO CISKEI--Zwelitsha.--The Republic of South Africa has donated a fleet of cars to the Department of Police in Ciskei. In announcing the donation, President L L Sebe said it came through the hard work and education of the Ciskei police.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 10]

TRANSKEIAN DETAINEES FACE TRIAL--Umtata.--Six Transkeian detainees were committed for trial when they appeared in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under the Transkei Public Security act. They are Mr James Kati, (58), Mr Mveleli Saliwa, (23), Mr Mzwandile Mbete, (26), Mr Mkangeli Matomela, (25), Mr Alfred Marwanqana, (51), and Mr Peter Bawose King. (57). They were remanded in custody to

August 3. At a previous hearing last month the magistrate, Mr David Houston-Barnes, said the Attorney-General had given a directive that the six accused be refused bail as this was a security matter. Defence counsel, Mr Prince Madikizela, told the court he had discussed with the Attorney-General the question of the accused being kept in solitary confinement after they had been charged. He said the Attorney-General had promised to make a decision on the matter too, after he had conferred with the head of the investigating team, Lieutenant Spalding Dengana.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 10]

VENDA CABINET QUILTS CASINO--Thohoyandou (Venda).--Venda Cabinet Ministers had resigned from the directorate of Upsurge Investments (Elephant Head Casino), the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr F N Ravele, said yesterday. Mr Ravele was reacting to a report in a Johannesburg newspaper on May 14. "On May 7, 1982, I and my cabinet colleagues were approached to become directors of Upsurge Investments (Elephant Head Casino)," he said. "We signed the relevant documents, which were lodged at the Registrar of Companies."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 11]

'COMMUNISM' DEFINITION--The Progressive Federal Party yesterday failed in a bid to amend the first clause of the Internal Security Bill which defines the term "communism." Speaking in committee on the Bill, Mr M A Tarr (PFP, Pietermaritzburg South), moved to insert the words "by violent means" after the last word of the definition which reads as follows: on, has developed from, or is related to the tenets of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, or Mao Tse-Tung, or of any other recognised theorist in connection with or exponents of those tenets and which aims at establishing any form of socialism or collective ownership." According to Mr Tarr, the amendment would pinpoint the definition "communism" far more clearly. The Bill, introduced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, provides for the security of the State and maintenance of law and order. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 4]

RIVE AIDS BLACKS--Cape Town.--The Cabinet has appointed Mr Louis Rive to advise the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on ways of improving the circumstances of Black people living in the Eastern Cape. The appointment of Mr Rive, who was responsible for co-ordinating the electrification of Soweto, was decided by the Cabinet and would be on an ad hoc basis, Dr Koornhof said in a statement. In consultation with all parties involved, Mr Rive would advise the Minister on steps that could be taken departmentally. East London, King William's Town, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage would receive priority. Mr Donald Card, chairman of the industrial portfolio of the East London City Council, said the Linde Commission had already recommended that more than R450-million should be spent on improving facilities for Blacks in the region, and Mr. Rive's investigations would help to establish priorities.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 11]

VACANCIES AT TED--More than 20 percent of the administrative and clerical posts at the Transvaal Education Department's head office are currently vacant. This was revealed by Mr S J Schoeman, MEC in charge of education while replying to a question from Mr Peter Nixon (PFP) during the Provincial Council session yesterday. At present 103 of the 500 administrative and clerical posts were vacant, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 82 p 10]

HOSTILE GROUPS HIT--The second reading of a Bill empowering the State President to declare any association, group, movement or institution outside the Republic a "hostile organisation" was moved by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee. "The reason for this is that organisations may be created abroad which, like the ANC, want to organise onslaughts against the Republic," he said, introducing the Protection of Information Bill. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 4]

MAIZE CROP ESTIMATE REVISED--The third official estimate of South Africa's 1981/82 maize crop has been revised upwards to 8,53-million tons from the second estimate of 8,42-million, the Agriculture Department said yesterday. The third estimate, which is based on conditions at the end of April, is, however, sharply down from 1980/81's record outturn of 14,64-million. Grain sorghum output is forecast little changed at 297 000 tons, compared with last month's 296 000 projection, but is sharply below last season's 552 000-ton outturn. The Agriculture Department estimated sunflower-seed production at 302 000 tons, against 298 000 last month and 518 000 in 1980/81 and groundnut output at 106 000 tons, versus 115 000 and 213 000. Soyabean production is forecast unchanged from last month's 19 000-ton estimate and compared with last season's 26 000-ton outturn, while dry bean output is put at 62 000 tons, against 58 000 and 84 000. All South African summer cereals have been adversely affected by a protracted drought in main growing areas this year.-- Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 May 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1251

DETAILS GIVEN ON FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1981-1985

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 620-621, Sep-Oct 81 pp 18-20

Article by Bruno Grelon: "The 1981-1985 5-Year Plan"

Text After steady development during the last three 5-year plans, the Togolese economy should leap forward during the fourth economic and social 5-year plan(1981-1985) adopted last spring.

Although it was considered a transition plan, the third plan contributed to a real economic renewal with its diversified production plan that was beneficial to the regions. In addition to its achievements in the sectors of agriculture, communications, urban equipment, the third plan (78 percent completed) made it possible to establish a fair number of fundamental studies, work out the technical documentation for the execution of the big projects, and complete some experimental research. A whole series of things that will be useful to the fourth plan, given the official name of "Great Achievements Plan."

The overall amount invested in the fourth plan is 368.5 billion CFA francs, compared to 251 for the third plan (+47 percent), 145 for the second, and 75 for the first. The investments are divided between a Minimum Priority Program (PPM) amounting to 251 Billion CFA francs and an Optional Complementary Program (PCO) of 117.5 billion CFA francs. The sectors expected to receive most are rural development (116 billion), industrial, commercial, and cottage industry development (98.6), and communications infrastructure, and engineering for urban development and tourism (100.7).

Rural Development

Since agriculture is the basis of the Togolese economy, this is the sector which has the greatest priority in the fourth plan. What officials have to do is reach self-sufficiency in foodstuffs by increasing production. To do so, the Minimum Priority Program amounts to 66.5 billion, while the PCO amounts to 49.8 billion CFA francs. The new policy will enable several regions to be developed and various agro-industrial units to be set up to process products on-site, with the objective of meeting the nation's needs,

establish food reserves, and perhaps even develop exports. Water management will be one of the key items in the program, on the one hand enabling energy to be produced, and on the other, hydro-agricultural installations to be constructed. Mechanization and application of new techniques will complete the picture.

On a regional basis, five projects will be implemented, for an overall sum of 39 billion CFA francs over the five regions (Savannahs, Kara, Central Region, Tablelands, Maritime Region). They concern the development of food crop farming, by setting up, among other things, production programs in zones of traditional peasant farming. There will be many hydro-agricultural programs (La Fosse aux Lions, Tchiri plain, Oti valley, Binah, Patalou, and Nangbetto regions), industrial farming will be developed, and stock-raising increased (ranches at Borgou, Dako, and Adele).

Interregional projects involve the Savannah and Kara regions: a poultry farm, tobacco growing (a 425-hectare plantation), development of ground-nut production (a 400-hectare farm), rice/soybean programs, a pulse production program. Parallel studies will be made on the development of coffee, cocoa, and soybean growing.

On a national scale will be noted programs for the development of cotton production (from 22,000 to 40,000 tons), the production and processing of fruit (in particular the anacard and its fruit the cashew nut), the strengthening of cereal storage structures, the installation of a frozen food packing line, the opening up of production zones through the construction of 1,000 kilometers of rural roads, the development of a national park and Fazao-Malfacassa wildlife reservation.

Industrial Development

Investments made during previous plans, especially during the 1978-1980 period, permitted the construction of large industrial structures in various branches (cement works, phosphates, plastics, iron and steel, oil refinery, slinker units, Agou oil-mill, Lama-Kara textile complex). Despite uneven results during the past few years, related particularly to the world economic crisis and agricultural raw material supply problems, the existing industrial array should play an essential role under the fourth plan in the country's economic development.

The industrial development envisaged under this plan amounts to 98.6 billion CFA francs, with 73.4 for the PPM and 23.2 for the PCO. Actions to be taken will be aimed first at getting production started again, either by strengthening the capacity of export-orientated enterprises or by reorganizing those in difficulty. The second direction will lead to on-site processing of materials derived from agriculture and mining to meet the population's needs. The main projects are mentioned in the article on industry (in this issue).

With respect to trade, the completion of the Lome business center is planned, as well as the modernization of the markets.

Equipment

Despite the large amount of construction completed during the last three plans, there is still much to be done in communications, equipment, and visitor reception infrastructure. The fourth plan provides for this sector an overall investment of 100.6 billion CFA francs, including 74.1 for the minimum program and 26.5 for the optional program. The main intentions are the improvement of accessibility, improvement of the urban environment, regional development, and development of the territory.

With regard to communication infrastructure, we note: the construction of a second mole in the port of Lome, the strengthening of surfaced roads, and the building of 175 kilometers of side-roads, extension of Lome airport, relocation and reconstruction of the central station in the capital.

With regard to equipment for tourism, the development of a zoological park in Bayeme, north of Lome, should be noted, as well as the construction of a 60-room hotel at Dapaong.

Social Development, Administration, and Employment

Linked to Togo's economic development, social development is aimed at gradually improving the living conditions and the quality of life of the population. Investment for this area amounts to 33.3 billion CFA francs (23.6 for the PPM and 9.7 for the PCO) distributed as follows:

Public health: 2.2 billion
National education: 21.5 billion
Social affairs and the status of women: 780 million
Information: 4.5 billion
Youth, sport, and culture: 4.1 billion
Nutrition: 115 million

Lastly, the fourth plan devotes a considerable share to administration, with an overall total of 17.2 billion CFA francs, including 12 for the minimum program and 5.2 for the optional one. The object is to move toward overall reform of the administration, which must meet the country's real needs and permit harmonious national development. In concrete terms, the objective is to continue to provide the central and regional governments with the infrastructure and equipment needed, and to accelerate the process of decentralization and deconcentration.

The past point in this program involves the employment policy, closely linked to the policy of economic and social development in making higher production possible. New jobs will be created in the modern sector (32,824 between now and 1985) and in the agriculture sector. Working population numbers will grow from 1,006,000 in 1980 to 1,140,000 in 1985. In addition efforts will be made to direct professional training according to economic needs. Investment under the priority program amounts to 1.2 billion, and 1 billion under the optional program, which is a total of 2.2 billion CFA francs.

Financing

The financing of investments for the fourth plan will mobilize domestic and foreign resources. Domestic financing, whether public or private, will require an overall outlay of about 89.6 billion CFA francs , of which the state investment and equipment budget will contribute 44 billion, parastatal companies 10 billion, local governments 12.6 billion, and the private sector, banks or others, 23 billion. Foreign financing, public or private, of bilateral or multilateral origin, will make available a total amount of about 161.3 billion.

In terms of the application of the fourth plan, analysis of economic data justifies prediction of a 6.5 percent average GDP growth rate at stable prices. So it would rise from 260 billion in 1980 to 356.2 billion in 1985 and the per capita GDP would rise from 96,375 CFA francs to 125,435 CFA francs.

Thus in 5 years, Togo with its 3 million inhabitants, should reach a reasonable level of economic development, but it will really have reached its economic and psychological objective only if it wins the battle for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. That will be a great stride toward real economic independence.

Editorial Note, /p 20]

Previous Issues on Togo

"Togo: Decade of Peace" (No. 502) November 1971 - out of print

"Togo: Ten Years of Political and Economic Recovery" (No. 561) October 1976 - out of print

"Togo: Decade of Economic and Social Revolution" (No 578/579) March/ April 1978 - out of print

"Togo: Priority for Overall Development" (No. 594) July 1979 - out of print

12149
CSO: 4719/480

ZAMBIA, MALAWI HOLD TOP LEVEL TALKS TO RESOLVE BORDER PROBLEMS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **ZAMBIA and Malawi are holding top-level discussions aimed at resolving border problems between the two neighbouring countries.**

The border dispute is understood to be high on the agenda.

Relations between the two countries have often been strained because of border conflicts and the subject was broached yesterday when the Malawian delegation called on Party Secretary-General Mulemba at Freedom House.

Leader of the Malawian delegation Mr Aaron Gadama who is the Minister for the Central Region, said the two nations were facing a problem of their nationals straying into each other's territories without proper documents.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba is leading the Zambian side in the talks.

Another indication that the border issue is given top priority is the inclusion on the Malawian team of surveyors and the district commissioner for Mchinji which is on the border with Chipata in the Eastern Province, where most cross-border incidents have been common.

Mr Gadama in his brief remarks during his call on Mr Mulemba said: "Zambia and Malawi are presently having a difficult time because during the colonial era people moved freely; and maybe they still feel they should continue moving without passports."

He said after the recent signing of a joint permanent commission by President Kaunda and the Malawi leader Dr Kamuzu Banda, he found it appropriate that he and Mr Chomba should meet and discuss bilateral issues.

It was vital that the political parties of the two countries should ensure that their hard won independence was guarded against any forces which might be working to disrupt peace and unity being enjoyed between Zambia and Malawi.

He hailed Dr Kaunda's visit to Malawi in February, saying it demonstrated a spirit of brotherhood and that the reception given him was a "natural one".

Earlier, Mr Mulemba called for closer cooperation at grass-root level between the people of Zambia and Malawi because they had many things in common.

He said the visit of the Malawian delegation was important because it helped cement the already existing good relations between Lusaka and Lusaka. As emergent nations the two countries must encourage exchange of visits by leaders at all levels.

The two countries have already declared a border dispute according to a state-

ment made in Parliament in August by Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Mr Fitzpatrick Chuala.

The boundary is disputed by the two governments as it is not demarcated on ground.

NATION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH SIDA TO TRAIN ZAMBIANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government has stopped recruiting expatriates under agreements signed with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to concentrate on training Zambians.

National Commission for Development Planning director-general Dr Leonard Chivuno said this when he signed a K25.4 million agreement in Lusaka yesterday with the head of SIDA office in Zambia Mrs Brita Ostberg.

Under the personnel support programme with SIDA expatriates were recruited and paid from a supplementary fund but now the fund would "specifically be used to train Zambians".

"We saw the need to train Zambians to take over from expatriates as urgent. The money which we used to pay to expatriates is now being used to send Zambians to train abroad."

Ten engineers were sent abroad last year and more would be sent this year. Dr Chivuno said. The emphasis on training would be on engineers, whose skills were vital to industry.

Dr Chivuno said his department was working hand in hand with the Ministry of Finance to speed up disbursement of money to speed

up implementation of projects. The commission was examining possibilities of strengthening the cooperative school and it was liaising with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development on the subject.

Mr Chivuno praised the Swedish government for the help it was giving Zambia, particularly import support to Zambia Railways and providing primary health care facilities and educational materials.

Mrs Ostberg said Zambia and Sweden had "mutual" problems and pledged her country's support for Zambia's socio-economic programmes.

She said Sweden was preparing another agreement to follow the one ending on December 31.

The agreement signed yesterday was part of a larger one which started in January and ends next year.

CSO: 4700/1242

MUNDIA ASSURES UGANDA OF NATION'S CONTINUED SUPPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] PRIME Minister Mundia has assured Uganda of Zambia's continued diplomatic and moral support.

Zambia was closely following events in Uganda and President Milton Obote had this country's sympathy and support.

He was speaking in his office when he met outgoing Ugandan high commissioner to Zambia Mr George Kinuka.

Mr Kinuka leaves for Kampala next week after serving in Zambia for two-and-a-half years as his country's first high commissioner after the downfall of dictator Idi Amin.

The Prime Minister noted that before and after Zambia's struggle for Independence, Uganda was a member of the Mulungushi club and the spirit of the club was still on, he said.

Mr Mundia told the envoy that President Kaunda had a soft spot in his heart for Uganda.

Consoled

He commended Uganda for participating in the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) conference held in Lusaka last year. It was a "great honour" that Dr Obote attended the meeting.

Mr Kinuka told the Prime Minister that he had enjoyed his stay in Zambia.

At a luncheon hosted for him by Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma, Mr Kinuka said Uganda's task was enormous.

Ugandans were consoled and comforted by the fact that the sheep now have shepherds:

"What we thought were shepherds were in fact wolves."

Prof Goma said Amin's reign of terror had ruined Uganda politically, economically, socially and culturally.

ZIPM DEPLORES RECRUITMENT OF EXPATRIATES FOR PERSONNEL WORK

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 May 82 p 7

[Text] THE Zambia Institute of Personnel Management (ZIPM) has deplored the recruitment of expatriates for personnel work saying the move defeated the Zambianisation process.

Speaking at the ninth ZIPM's annual general meeting in Kitwe yesterday where Prime Minister Mundia officiated the institute's chairman Mr Fanuel Sumbwe said expatriates were too costly to maintain.

"But it is sad to see that after so many years since personnel and training functions were Zambianised we still have to bring back expatriate consultants to do personnel work which can be done by local personnel staff."

Mr Sumbwe said when available local resources were shunned in preference to expatriate jobs such as supervisory training and job evaluation were done at exorbitant costs payable in the "badly needed foreign exchange".

He called for a continued spirit of reconciliation between the Party and its Government on one hand and the

labour movement on the other.

Mr Sumbwe said it was only in a climate of peaceful industrial relations that any meaningful social and economic development could be achieved.

Referring to a spate of strikes that occurred during the end of 1980 and the first half of 1981, he said the unrest worsened the country's economic situation which was affected by world-wide economic difficulties.

There were 156 strikes in 1981, involving 76,776 workers, representing an increase of 30 per cent over the 1980 figure of 121 strikes.

In terms of lost man-days, there were 556,408 in 1981, as against the 1980 figures of 76,886 only.

Mr Sumbwe said the stoppages which had such serious repercussions, were fundamentally caused by political and industrial issues. He did not elaborate.

"This was indeed a sad period for all of us because apart from helping to perpetuate the economic crisis, those strikes were also frustrating to many personnel practitioners and were a great burden on them," Mr Sumbwe added.

Recounting on how the world economic recession had affected Zambia, he said that had led to some business enterprises either closing

down or being forced to reduce their labour force.

Mr Sumbwe quoted a statement from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, which indicated that last year alone, 4,151 workers were declared redundant in 142 companies because of financial constraints.

"These are some of the actions that unfortunately make managements and personnel officials in particular appear unpatriotic and less humanistic in the eyes of some fellow citizens."

"But the fact of the matter is that no reasonable employer declares redundancies for the sake of it. The choice is a hard one, it is either to maintain limited operations and thereby offer few employment opportunities or simply close down," he said.

MUNDIA SAYS ALL PARTNERS OF LABOR MARKET MUST WORK TO PREVENT STRIKES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 May 82 p 1

[Text] PRIME Minister Mundia has called on institutions in Zambia's labour market to work tirelessly to prevent all kinds of strikes in industries.

Opening the ninth annual general conference of the Zambia Institute of Personnel Management (ZIPM) at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation in Kitwe yesterday, Mr. Mundia said despite laying down channels of communication in the process of free collective bargaining, strikes continued to take place.

"This is an area where all partners of the labour market must work tirelessly to prevent strikes in our industries."

Mr Mundia told delegates that industrial relations, particularly in personnel management, was a social science which required that those charged with duties were suitably qualified.

"As you are aware, a worker is no longer a cog in the industrial chain of production. The trade unions, through their workers' educational programmes, have done a good job of making workers aware of their duties, rights and privileges at places of work."

Mr Mundia said workers were demanding to be equal partners in the decision-making process at their

places of work which, according to the country's labour policy, was an institutional demand reflected in the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act.

"All that remains for the ZIPM is to cultivate goodwill or cooperation in communication with workers and their representatives. This cooperation is absolutely necessary in order to achieve goals in our social and economic development plans."

The role of personnel management had become crucial in view of the country's new progressive industrial relations' policy exemplified by pieces of sound labour legislation.

"You are partners in the production process and as such cooperation and constant communication in all matters of mutual interest is of vital importance."

Good labour relations produced satisfied workers who in turn produced more goods and services for the nation's development.

Government had provided a back-up policy. The Party and its Government expected that all personnel management ideas and functions took into account political, economic, social and cultural considerations if they were to make an impact on Zambia's industrial relations.

Back-up

He believed that well-informed and enlightened workers were an insurance cover for industrial harmony for which the Party and its

WESTMINISTER SYSTEM MUST GO, SAYS MAKOMBE

Has Become Irrelevant

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] The President of the Senate, Mr Nolan Makombe, yesterday called for the scrapping of the Westminister parliamentary procedures inherited by the Government at the time of independence.

He said the system had become irrelevant and should be replaced by one suited to present-day Zimbabwe. Mr Makombe said the committee stage of Bills should be done away with because it was a waste of time.

"The committee stage where a Bill is read clause by clause must change. I personally consider it a waste of time," he said in an interview.

Mr Makombe said there was widespread support for a one-party state and there was need to change the system to enable more than one candidate from a party to stand for a constituency so that the electorate could choose the best.

The Senate President who has visited a number of friendly countries to study their parliamentary systems, stressed the need to change the present system and bring it in line with the aspirations of Zimbabweans.

"I certainly feel there is need for change."

The Senate should not be allowed to frustrate the wishes of the popularly elected House of Assembly because the two were not in competition. The function of the senators was to improve the content of legislation.

Mr Makombe said although there had been no conflicts between the two houses during the past two years, he would not like to see it happen. "The other function of the Senate is to be a watchdog and guard against the infringement of human rights in any law," he said.

Under the present system, the Senate could delay the passing of a Bill for 180 days but had no power to stop it. "I would not like to see a situation where senators are working against the Government," Mr Makombe said.

He said the future of the senators, including 10 chiefs, would be determined by their individual contributions weighed on merit.

On lobola, the Senate was conservative and wanted to uphold the traditions of the people. "But as for how much one should pay for his wife, I leave it to the chiefs to say," Mr Makombe said.

The coming session from June 15, would be very busy because there would be more business following the establishment of the Ministry of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. The Senate was expected to sit until late hours.

Mr Makombe said he had been disappointed by a lack of business during the last session which had resulted in short sittings by the Senate. The newly created ministry would co-ordinate the activities of the Assembly and the Senate and ensure that the two houses had enough business to keep them busy.

Discordant with Local Conditions

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Parliament Reform"]

[Text] There must be very few former colonies today still labouring under the burdensome weight of constitutional systems imposed by departing colonial masters.

Zimbabwe may well be the only former British-ruled territory in Africa that has so far remained faithful to procedures of government bequeathed by almost 90 years of colonialism.

The need to retain some of what has been inherited from both Whitehall and Westminster has been publicly acknowledged by the leadership. But there has also been no mincing of words about Zimbabwe's determination to do away with aspects of this legacy which are discordant with local conditions and wishes.

The verbal assaults by the President of the Senate, Mr Makombe, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Mutasa, against certain unacceptable practices and procedures in Parliament Building cannot escape favourable notice.

Neither can the practical approach they have adopted to put things right. They have travelled far and wide in search of ideas on parliamentary reform.

The successful completion of this exercise should signal the end of dilatory procedures in implementing both the legislative and development programmes.

CSO: 4700/1247

ZCTU PUTS OFF APPOINTMENT OF NEW LEADER

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE acting secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is now expected to be appointed on May 26.

This was decided at last Saturday's executive meeting of the organisation in Harare which had originally been convened to appoint an acting secretary-general.

No statement was issued after the meeting which lasted several hours. But an official said the executive members examined the issue at length and decided that the problem be resolved on May 26.

He dismissed rumours in labour circles that there was a serious power struggle in the organisation, which is charged with the task of uniting all splinter unions in the country.

The internecine squabbling which had bedevilled the trade unions in

Zimbabwe "was being ended by the ZCTU".

"It is only a few who have not seen the light and are continuing to split the workers. But they are no more a major problem because we have the backing of the workers in Zimbabwe," said the ZCTU executive member, who did not want his name to be published.

He said it was still the contention of the majority of the ZCTU executive members that the secretary-general should be elected by all unions at a special congress to be convened after the unity of all unions.

The post was left vacant last December after the then secretary-general, Mr Albert Mugabe, was found dead in the swimming pool at his home. He was a founder member of the ZCTU.

Police have completed investigations into the death and an inquest is to be held soon.

CSO: 4700/1246

HISTORY OF THE SHONA UNRAVELLED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 4

[Text]

A NEW book on the origin of the Shona will be published next month.

Its author, headmaster of Goromonzi High School, Mr Aeneas Chigwedere, yesterday told a National Affairs meeting in Harare that Shona history was a vast subject of great interest.

"I have put it together and hope that you will be able to see it in book form by the end of the coming month."

Mr Chigwedere has written another book called From Rhodesia to Monomatapa.

He said there had been two serious mistakes in attempts to unravel the history of the Shona.

These were that each Shona community had been treated in isolation and that the Shona had also been treated in the same way as if there had been a human vacuum in this country before it was colonised.

Another had been that Shonas were unrelated to other Bantu communities in Africa or that they had not been influenced by other African communities and that they did not influence these communities.

"The final verdict comes from analysing all and not just the Shona group. So today by analysing the origins of the Shona, we are also automatically analysing the origins of

the Ndebele whether they like it or not," he said.

The Bantu originally came from the Nile Valley in the Egyptian province of Azania, Nubia or Kush which was part of the Sudan Republic of today, he said.

"Their ancestors were the Negroes of history who were very closely related to the ancient Egyptians."

Mr Chigwedere listed some Bantu cultural traits which, he said, proved that they had come from the Nile Valley in East Africa:

- All who migrated to the rest of Africa had iron-age technology which was a feature of the Kush in the Sudan.

- Chiefs and kings were divine rulers.

- They had a knowledge of dry-stone building and terracing.

- Today all Bantu speak related languages.

- All Bantu from the southern tip of the continent to West Africa show by their traditions that they originally came from north-east Africa.

- They were mostly Christian when they left north-east Africa and archaeology and African religion have proved this.

Mr Chigwedere said the Bantu were divided into three closely related families or tribes by the time they left East Africa.

"It has been our failure to discover this early

structure of the Bantu that has baffled our efforts to identify the Shona, Ndebele or any other. This is indeed a key factor in discovering the origins of the Shona," he said.

The three families were the Dziva, Tonga and Soko. It was segments of these three original families that populated all Bantu Africa, including Zimbabwe.

He said Bantu Africa could still be reduced to the three original tribes or families and that enabled him to discover the origins of the Shona.

Today Shona refers to all Africans in Zimbabwe except the Ndebele, he said.

According to Mr Chigwedere, about 85 percent of Zimbabwe's population consists of descendants of the Mbire who formed part of the Soko family.

Six percent consisted of segments of the Dziva family while two percent formed Tonga communities. He said about two percent had Moham median origins.

Mr Chigwedere said "true Ndebele" made up about five percent of the total Zimbabwe population.

All three great Bantu families were represented in South Africa, while Mozambique like Zimbabwe and Namibia was almost totally a Tonga country, he said.

Zaire, Zambia and Angola were historically

similar because the majority of the Bantu people who migrated to Zambia and Angola came from the Congo.

"I have done this marathon with you across Africa to prove to you that Zimbabwe is not unique in Africa in its ethnic composition. It is a microcosm of Bantu Africa.

"If we had known this earlier, we would not have found our history so baffling."

Mr Chigwedere said that the "African trinity" was commemorated all over Africa. "There is nothing that demonstrates this original trinity of the Bantu better than their traditions."

These traditions included cooking in three-legged pots, greeting, clapping of hands and ululating which were being done in rhythms of threes.

Mr Chigwedere said the Shona have a riddle "Mutatu mutatu wakapedza nyika" (the trinity that covers the whole country), which was a reference to the firestones which were always in threes.

AGREEMENTS WITH GDR STRENGTHEN RELATIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE cultural and scientific, and air transport agreements concluded between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic form a strong basis for future bilateral relations, the visiting GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Oskar Fischer, said yesterday.

The cultural and scientific co-operation was concluded early yesterday morning, less than an hour before the visiting GDR team left Zimbabwe, at the end of its three-day visit.

The air transport agreement was signed on Friday. The conclusion of the two accords brings to three the agreements between the two countries. The first was the trade accord signed in October last year and by the end of the year the GDR had imported goods worth \$1 179 480 from this country.

"I am leaving your country with a firm conviction that our exchange of views has contributed to the understanding between our countries and that the talks have laid a strong basis for future bilateral relations," Mr Fischer said.

The team called on the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, just before the signing of the agreement and Mr Fischer said the talks

provided a broad framework for future co-operation between the two countries.

"Our talks showed that we hold identical views on international issues. I also had the opportunity of noticing the steps made by your country to build a society serving the interests of the rest of the people."

The moves being adopted by Zimbabwe in restructuring its society would bring nearer the day when all the people of Southern Africa would become free from discrimination and racial domination.

He believed his team's visit to this country had resulted in strengthening and promoting mutually beneficial relations between Zimbabwe and the GDR.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said the conclusion of the agreements between the two countries was a manifestation of the desire to increase solidarity and friendship between Zimbabwe and the GDR.

He had held wide ranging consultations with the GDR team on a number of international issues and had briefed the team on the state of affairs in the region. Mr Fischer had also in turn briefed him on the position of events in their region.

They had agreed on the need to exchange more visits between the two countries and Dr Mangwende said he had been invited to visit the GDR.

Dr Mangwende said: "We are trying to build a socialist society and we can only stand to benefit from their experience. We have established contacts, which are extremely necessary in international relations. We are friends and colleagues."

CSO: 4700/1246

ZAPU DISOWNS NEW CABINET POSTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 3

[Text] PF-ZAPU has resolved to dissociate itself from the recent appointment to Cabinet positions of some of its members, the publicity secretary of the party said yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of the central committee of PF-ZAPU, Mr Munetsi Nziramasanga said the decision had been made at a committee meeting on Saturday.

Meeting in regular session at the Magwegwe Hall and chaired by the party president, Dr Nkomo, the central committee considered the issue of the recent Cabinet reshuffle made by the Prime Minister.

The appointment of PF-ZAPU members to ministerial posts was a contradiction of the understanding of mutual consultation between the party and the Government, said Mr Nziramasanga.

It was therefore resolved that the central committee of PF-ZAPU

dissociate itself from the procedure and the appointments which had been made, he said.

"The appointments do not have the blessing of the party," he said.

The central committee resolved, however, that those members of PF-ZAPU who had not been expelled from the Government should remain in their positions.

Party Accused of Double Standard

A CABINET minister and ZAPU official has said his party was using "double standards" by refusing to support his appointment as a Government minister.

Dr Callistus Ndlovu, the Minister of Construction, said here yesterday that he fully conceded the right of the ZAPU central committee to dissociate itself from his appointment.

But he said that, in taking the stand, the central committee was employing double standards since the committee had endorsed

and approved the appointment of three other ZAPU members in the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

Dr Ndlovu said he was at Saturday's meeting in Bulawayo at which the central committee decided to dissociate itself from the two latest appointments, his own and that of Miss Jane Ngwenya as Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development.

"A minority at the meeting held the view I hold, that though within their rights, the committee was

employing double standards," he said.

The committee had taken its stand on the grounds that the Prime Minister had not consulted ZAPU.

The committee said this was not the case when three ZAPU ministers were appointed earlier.

Dr Ndlovu said: "I do not believe in the present circumstances there can be and will be consultation between Mr Mugabe and Dr Joshua Nkomo. I accepted the appointment because I believed it was not possible for any consultation to take place.

"I know there are many people disturbed because I accepted the appointment, but it is only a matter of time before they realise they are making a mistake."

CSO: 4700/1246

AIR LINK-UP WITH GDR ESTABLISHED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] AN air transport agreement between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic was signed yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the GDR's visiting Foreign Minister, Mr Oskar Fischer.

Dr Mangwende said the signing of the agreement signified the commitment of the two countries to enter into a more meaningful economic relationship.

Another agreement would be signed before the visiting GDR minister left the country, he said.

Mr Fischer had a "useful" meeting with Dr Mangwende and extensive discussions with the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, and the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

Mr Fischer also had wide-ranging discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

"All these meetings were directed towards the need for the two countries to intensify and strengthen their economic and political relations," said Dr Mangwende.

At a dinner for the visiting minister on Thursday, Dr Mangwende said Zimbabwe called for

disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and for dialogue between the superpowers to try to arrest the "spiralling arms race" reports Ziana.

Dr Mangwende said no peace-loving country could afford to take a disinterested view of the present world situation.

"We must, therefore, endeavour to encourage meaningful dialogue among those powers that are in possession of nuclear arsenals and press for a general reduction of destructive weapons of all kinds.

"I should hope that the German Democratic Republic shares our deep concern for genuine detente and world peace," he said.

CSO: 4700/1246

FORGED DOLLAR RACKET GROWS IN BULAWAYO

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] **THE racket in counterfeit \$1 coins is growing in Bulawayo, the acting officer in charge of the police Fraud Section, Detective Section Officer Andrew Davies, said yesterday.**

Since publication in the Chronicle of the police appeal to people to be on the alert against bogus coins, shops, banks and beerhalls have been spotting them and handing them to the CID.

Unfortunately there is as yet no trail leading to the illegal mint which is churning out the dollar coins, but Mr Davies believes it will not be long now before there is.

He suggests that people keep a genuine dollar coin handy and check all dollar coins handed to them against the genuine one.

"Sadly, it is the unsophisticated Zimbabwean who can't afford to lose a dollar who is being taken in," Mr Davies said.

● One of the false \$20 notes that have been in the news recently surfaced yesterday as an exhibit in Gweru magistrates' court where a man who ex-

changed it for two genuine \$10 notes was convicted of forgery and uttering.

Ernest Banda (31) of the Guinea Fowl army camp, pleaded guilty to forging the note but not guilty to uttering it. He claimed that he had returned the \$10 notes the day after the transaction.

Agreed facts read by the prosecutor, Mr Barry Munro, were that on March 26 — before the new notes became legal tender in April — Banda took two \$20 note specimens and stuck them together to forge a \$20 note. He rubbed out the word "specimen".

The same day he went to the Guinea Fowl Beer-hall and offered to exchange the false note and was given two \$10 notes by Mr Emmanuel Mangera. Then left.

Magistrate Mrs Prisca Hassan fined Banda \$60 (or 30 days) and suspended a two months' prison sentence.

CSO: 4700/1246

PEASANTS FOUND GUILTY IN KANA FARM SQUATTING CASE

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 3

[Text]

GWERU.

ALL 146 Buhera peasants arrested when squatting on Kana Farm in the Mvuma district, were convicted of trespassing yesterday.

The State prosecutor's submission that they had deliberately invited prosecution to embarrass the Government by getting publicity for their case was upheld by the magistrate's court here.

All had pleaded not guilty.

Several of them had a previous conviction for trespassing on the farm for which they had been given suspended sentences.

These were given four month sentences of which two months was suspended and the previously suspended sentences of \$30 (or 30 days) were brought into effect.

First offenders were fined \$50 (or 50 days) of which \$30 (or 30 days) were suspended.

Defence counsel Mr S. V. Mtambanengwe submitted that the State had not proved that the accused had refused to leave the farm when asked to do so — an essential element of the charge.

They had not refused because they were not asked. They were simply arrested.

Magistrate, Mr Linos

Mazonde, found that the squatters had been warned and asked to leave the land and had refused to do so. They had been moved from the land when they squatted there last year and they had returned.

They were defying the Government and should have waited for its resettlement agents to help them.

Prosecutor, Mr Barry Munro, said the squatters had taken the law into their own hands. The Government was doing its best to find land for people and he urged that the court should deal with them seriously.

Passing sentence, Mr Mazonde told the accused they had squatted illegally in defiance of authority and the Government. "Land is a contentious issue in this country and it is known that many people were displaced from their land by previous governments," he said.

"The Government is trying its best and is buying farms in the country and it cannot be allowed for parts of the community to do what they want."

Mr Mazonde said that many were taken from farms and reserves long ago. If it was permitted for people to return to their ancestral homes there would be chaos in the country.

CSO: 4700/1246

USE OF MINERS EXPELLED BY SOUTH AFRICA PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9

[Text] THE skills and knowledge of the Zimbabwean miners being repatriated from South Africa must not be allowed to go to waste, said Mr Jairus E. Munyoro, chairman of the Zimbabwe Small Miners' Co-operative in Harare yesterday.

"Within the next two weeks, the committee of the small miners hopes to meet the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo to discuss the many ex-mining personnel being repatriated from South Africa.

"They have know-how and experience that we can use. They must not be allowed to sit at home and let all that knowledge go to waste."

Mr Munyoro, who is also chairman of the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Co-operative Society, announced the dates for the second and third small miners' seminar. The first such seminar was held at Mberengwa in March, and was successful.

Mr Munyoro said that the second seminar would be held at the Kotwa Business Centre at Mudzi from today to Friday and would be sponsored by the Australian government. There would be 40 participants, including 15 former combatants, all from the Mutoko area.

He was pleased that all the lecturers at the seminar would be Ministry of

Mines officials, including the Mining Commissioner, Mr J. Vandoros. "There is much more involvement now by the ministry. "The Government's involvement means that they are aware that the mining industry must come from the grass roots."

Mr Munyoro said the third seminar to be sponsored by Dutch, would be held from June 1 to June 4 at the Sebakwe Hotel, Kwekwe. About 40 participants would attend. These would include a proportion of ex-combatants. — ZIS.

CSO: 4700/1246

CHURCH ACCUSED OF DISRUPTIVE TACTICS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Roman Catholic Church has been accused by Senator Agrippa Makunde of disrupting efforts by farmers to promote socialism through co-operatives.

Agricultural activities of the Catholic Association were alleged by the Senator to be a smoke-screen for the church's "dabbling in politics", and a means to thwart aims to bring all farmers into a united movement.

The rift between the church and farmers was highlighted on Friday by Senator Makunde in his address to ministers who had been attending a field day organised by Chiviyi communal farmers, in Murewa.

Present were the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi; the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo; and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora.

The Catholic Association held a similar field day on Friday, in the area.

While a Government bus was ferrying farmers to the meeting attended by the ministers, a seven-tonne truck was going

around taking people to the Catholic Association's field day.

"There is a misunderstanding in the farming sector here between development area groups and the Silveira House group," said the senator.

"The Christian group held a meeting yesterday and they are meeting again today when they know full well that ministers are here.

"They are fighting against the Government by doing this kind of thing and many things which damage the Government are said at their meetings."

Said Mrs Nhongo: "The church cannot compete against Government programmes; we have already said that if they want to be respected they should do what the Government wants.

"It is surprising that the Government deploys agricultural extension workers who have organised this field day, and yet the churches do things which are out of step."

Mr Mahachi reiterated the Government's stance that the churches should stay out of politics.

"If you want to get into politics through the pulpit, then you are fighting us," said Mr Mahachi.

"If Catholics and Methodists want a showdown with the Government," he said, "they will be dealt with ruthlessly."

Silveira House Chief Answers Charges

THE Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, had accepted an invitation to attend a field day in the Murewa district organised by the Catholic Association, the director of Silveira House, Father John Dove, said last night.

He was responding to allegations by Senator Agrippa Makunde and farmers in the area, that the Catholic Association was attempting to thwart efforts to bring all farmers into a united movement.

Two field days had been organised on Friday, one by the Catholic Association, and the other by the Group Development Authority.

The field day organised by the Catholic Association was organised well in advance, said Father Dove, and was not held in opposition to the other field day.

"The field day was organised in early March. Minister Mahachi had been invited to attend. He accepted the invitation, and we were quite surprised when he did not attend.

"We are bewildered by Senator Makunde's allegations because we have full Government approbation. We have no idea what his grievance is, and would like to meet him and resolve the matter."

He said that when the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, visited Silveira House, he had praised their agricultural scheme. After independence, Father Dove said, Mr Mahachi was the "first to encourage us".

CSO: 4700/1246

ZANLA'S CO-OP LESSON BEARS FRUIT

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 4

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT'S call for people to establish co-operatives has taken root in the Mount Darwin and Rushinga communal lands, not as a new idea, but as a concept adopted during the liberation war.

The co-operative philosophy was spread by ZANLA combatants during the war and has led to more than 30 undertakings being established. According to Mr Ben Madondo, the regional agricultural officer for one of the five districts, more are being formed.

The co-operatives are mainly occupied in raising chickens, feeding cattle and in tobacco farming.

Nine women at Chihwai, in the Rushinga communal land are a classic example of the co-operatives springing up in the two districts.

Said the chairwoman of the co-operative, Mrs Nyengeterai Chihwai: "We started this project with the supervision of local government and Agritex officials, but really, we got the idea of co-operatives from the ZANLA comrades who operated in this area for a long time."

She said that in the past, women had not shown that they could do things for themselves and therefore were treated as inferior to men. Each of the women in the co-operative had contributed \$110 to the project and a builder was hired to con-

struct a fowl run.

"Today we have more than 200 chickens ready for the market. We intend servicing Mount Darwin, Rushinga and Bindura markets initially. We will also supply four secondary schools in the two districts," Mrs Chihwai said.

In an interview Mr Madondo said he was pleased with the people's decision to form co-operatives. He said his department was running a two-year master farmers' course for those who intended to form co-operatives or who had already done so. One co-operative was already receiving training in tobacco farming at Karuyana, he said.

Mount Darwin and Rushinga are among the leading tobacco and cotton farming communal lands in the country, and in recognition of this and to increase production, Agricura, a commercial company, has offered two prizes to farmers in the districts.

A spokesman for the company said the best farmer would receive a bursary to enable his child to attend Chibero or Gwebi Agricultural Colleges, or if he did not have a child capable of attending one of the colleges, he would receive money equivalent to the scholarship.

The second prize would be \$700 worth of agricultural equipment.—ZIS.

CSO: 4700/1246

YOUTHS TO BE ARMED, SAYS PM

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] YOUNG people will be armed to fight dissidents and bandits in the country, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Speaking to thousands of people at Mkoba Stadium, Gweru, Mr Mugabe said: "Do not rely on the army and police alone for protection, but you, the people, must learn to defend yourselves against bandits and dissidents.

"The army might take too long coming to your aid as they have to prepare first and by the time they arrive, the dissidents would have disappeared."

He urged people to be vigilant, adding that youths would be taught how to use guns so as to provide immediate protection to the community.

The Prime Minister repeated his earlier statements that ZANU (PF) would rule forever.

"Because of intimidation, ZANU (PF) lost four seats in the Midlands Province," he said. "But now people were realising that ZANU (PF) was the only party worth supporting because of the arms caches found throughout the country.

"We found new missiles in some of the arms caches," Mr Mugabe revealed. "Now, why did ZAPU not use them when they were being bombed by the former Rhodesian

forces in Zambia?"

Mr Mugabe said ZANU (PF) had uncovered a plan by ZAPU in 1977 called "Zero Hour", in which ZAPU wanted ZANU (PF) to use their arms to liberate Zimbabwe while ZAPU kept its weapons to fight ZANU (PF) after the liberation.

"We confronted them with this plan, but they denied any knowledge of it," Mr Mugabe said.

Mr Mugabe said ZAPU will never conquer ZANU (PF). "Where will Nkomo find medicine more powerful than ours to fight us?" the Prime Minister asked amid wild cheering.

Mr Mugabe said: "I thank Nkomo for planting the arms so that we of ZANU (PF) could reap them. We have gone against the Bible by reaping something that had been planted by someone else, but this we had to do."

Mr Mugabe said he knew of ZIPRA leaders who were meeting and organising dissidents. "We will let this go on because we want to get further information."

The Prime Minister repeated his statements made on Saturday at Nharira concerning Dr Nkomo, saying he was not immune to arrest.

Speaking about the city of Gweru, Mr Mugabe said the idea of starting the liberation war was born in the city although the actual fighting started at Chinhoyi. — Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1246

DETAILS ON INCOME TAX REVENUE REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] INCOME TAX charged to individuals and companies in Zimbabwe in the last fiscal year totalled \$361,7 million, which was \$92,3 million more than in the previous year.

This was shown in the Annual Income Tax report released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

The report also showed that the median taxable income for individuals rose to \$8 171 in the year 1980/81 compared to \$7 518 for the previous period.

The taxable income of the 90 042 individuals assessed was \$856,2 million, which yielded \$170 million after \$303,5 million in abatements.

One hundred and thirty-nine more companies were assessed for income tax than in 1979/80, and the tax from 5 384 companies increased by about 40 percent in the same period to \$189,5 million, with a further \$2,2 million in branch profits tax.

The number of companies which submitted losses dropped from 6 597 in 1979/80 to 6 572 last year with a resultant decrease in losses by almost \$3 million to \$69 million.

Taxable income for individuals rose by 13 percent over the comparable

figure the previous year. The increase was only 1,5 percent in 1979/80.

Similarly with companies, the taxable income showed a growth of 38,7 percent since the previous year, during which period it grew by only 7,8 percent.

Of the total taxable income for individuals the largest slice was earned from salaries and wages — \$751 million, with services (notably medical) the second largest at \$29,8 million, and agriculture third on \$16,6 million.

Mining and quarrying paid about \$14 million income tax; textiles, clothing and footwear also about \$14 million, while drink and tobacco contributed about \$10 million.

Hotels and restaurants were way down the list of income tax payers on \$210 000.

The wages and salaries of wives in employment added some \$79,6 million to the total family taxable income of \$687,2 million.

CSO: 4700/1246

DISPUTES OVER NAME CHANGES ERUPT

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Name Changes"]

[Text] THE disputes over the new names of towns and cities announced last month are deafening. While demands for Nyanda to be renamed Masvingo appear more vociferous, names such as Kadoma, Dete, Hwange, Mandidzudzure, Mutorashanga, Rusape, Gweru, etc, are also being hotly contested.

There is even confusion over whether Harare shouldn't be called Harare City, to distinguish it from the high-density suburb.

The unfortunate result of all this is a stunning anti-climax to the elation evoked among millions of Zimbabweans by the announcement of the new names.

It is a fact that people will effectively carry out plans which they work out themselves. In the context of the new names, can it be said the people now protesting played any part in researching them?

Indeed it can even be asked whether any meaningful research was conducted by the committee assigned that task which, on the face of it, seems to have had ample time to deliver finished goods.

While it must be a relief to many to know that the door is still open to suggestions or spelling corrections, the fact remains that the role of the masses in decision-making in this country is paramount.

If the new names had first been published only as suggestions and public comment on them invited, a time- and cost-saving consensus would have been reached.

CSO: 4700/1246

STATE MAPS OUT RURAL GROWTH PLAN

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] **SEVEN HUNDRED** growth points have been identified throughout the country to form the basis of the Government's plan to build a socialist society through the development of rural areas.

Under the plan, local authorities would spearhead the development of rural areas as well as take power and industry to the people, the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr George Chinengundu, said yesterday.

He said that each service centre would support up to 10 000 people and in Matabeleland alone, 80 such centres were needed to support the province's population of 810 000.

Addressing district councillors and participants at a week's course on physical planning at the Esikhoveni Training Centre, Esigodini, Mr Chinengundu said the Government was committed to giving the rural people a fair deal.

Local authorities were a vital channel through which the Government wanted to decentralise power and activity so local people could make their

own decisions.

He said the Government plan for a socialist state was based on the development of rural areas through decentralisation of industry and the establishment of growth points.

"The present Government views rural areas as the cornerstone for the success of its socialist policies and hence considers the development of these areas as a priority."

The deputy minister noted that districts had different potentialities. Some had minerals and some good soils. It was important for councils to recognise their strengths and opportunities and to capitalise on them.

Mr Chinengundu told the course participants that they had an important role to play in setting up well-organised centres for development.

"In your work you will be meeting people who lack experience or who do not quite know how the new local government system works.

"You will be dealing with businessmen and other developers who may be influential in their own areas and whose aim is to make profits at the expense of proper and orderly development.

"All this calls for councillors who are dedicated to the policies of Government and who are capable of carrying out their duties with a single-mindedness of purpose, able to concentrate on the progressive continuation of Government programmes in rural areas."

CSO: 4700/1246

MUTASA TO SUBMIT PARLIAMENTARY REFORM PROPOSALS

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, and his delegation will submit their report of proposals for parliamentary reforms to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, before the end of this month.

Mr Mutasa was speaking at Harare Airport yesterday after his return from Mozambique where he led an eight-member delegation to study the functions and nature of Mozambique's parliamentary system.

From Mozambique's National Assembly the delegation had learnt a great deal on how to organise society in a socialist state and how democracy could be implemented in a socialist situation, he said.

"We saw how important it was to have a two-way communication system between government and the people."

Mr Mutasa said they had been impressed by the way decisions presented to the people by the party, Frelimo, were passed through state bodies like people's assemblies, discussed thoroughly and then passed to the public for implementation.

"We were completely convinced that Mozambique was on the road to socialism and most of their undertakings took a socialistic trend."

He said he had the opportunity to attend a people's assembly in Maputo where government policy was being discussed and was very impressed by the way members of the public were involved in trying to understand what had been put forward by the government.

Mr Mutasa said if everything was put to him to decide, the Zimbabwe Parliament would resemble that of Mozambique, although some problems would be encountered.

"If we made provincial assemblies in Zimbabwe they would be viewed as regionalism or tribalism."

He criticised people who thought along regional or tribal lines saying all Zimbabweans had to come together and work for the country's development.

Asked how the Zimbabwe Parliament would operate in a one-party state, Mr Mutasa said it would operate in the same way as in other one-party countries like Zambia and Tanzania.

He hoped that Zimbabwe's parliamentary dress would be changed and that when Parliament convened on June 15 everyone

would be casually dressed instead of wearing the usual robes.

While in Mozambique Mr Mutasa and his delegation laid wreaths on the monument of the Mozambican heroes and also visited the museum of the revolution to look at the history of Frelimo.

They held wide-ranging discussions with Mozambican MPs and had a meeting with President Samora Machel who described his country's 10-year development plan.

CSO: 4700/1246

EXILE GRADUATES FINDING EMPLOYMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] HUNDREDS of students who studied at ZANU (PF) schools during the liberation struggle have found employment in the public and private sectors, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Dr Mutumbuka was replying to questions from the Herald on ZANU (PF) certificates of education issued when he headed the party's department of education and culture.

He said the party ran eight schools, seven of them from Grade I to Form IV and the eighth to Lower Sixth.

In addition, post-secondary courses were run for secretaries, administrators and teachers.

The number of students studying for O level rose from 50 in 1977 to over 600 in 1979, and of those, only 296 were issued with certificates.

Some 400 people took secretarial and administration courses and teacher training at Matenje and Maputo schools of administration and at Matenje Teacher Training College.

Two administration courses were offered: Co-operative and school administration.

The teacher training

was divided into two sections, Dr Mutumbuka said, a five-month elementary phase called Teacher Education Part 1, which was followed by an advanced, year-long course called Teacher Education Part 2.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has accepted TE1 with five O levels as equivalent to the Primary Teachers' Lower (PTL) qualification for pay purposes.

The TE2 level has been accepted as equivalent to the Cambridge School Certificate with two years' of teacher training.

There were about 30 000 pupils enrolled in the eight schools — Tembwe, Majakasa, Mavhuzi, Doe-roi, Toronga, Nampula, Chindunduma and Matenje — in 1977.

The subjects varied according to the availability of qualified teachers at the various schools, but included a broad spectrum of the normal academic subjects.

Practical subjects included agriculture and home economics, while carpentry was taught on a limited scale due to a shortage of tools and materials.

Dr Mutumbuka said that recognition of certificates had been uneven, although the private sec-

tor appeared to have been satisfied with the level of education achieved.

Students who had studied in Mozambique had secured posts in banks, commerce and industry.

He added that of the 130 people who did Lower Sixth only 30 had completed the level because the rest had returned home to Zimbabwe midway.

Some of those who did Form IV and Lower Sixth had opted to repeat these levels in this country to acquire the normally accepted O-level certificates of Cambridge, AEB and London.

CSO: 4700/1246

PRETORIA SHUTS OUT SADCC MIGRANTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 10

[Text] IN what is seen as a further indication of the deteriorating relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, thousands of black Zimbabweans working in South Africa are being repatriated.

The latest and most callous case of repatriation is that of Mr Philemon Sithole, who has worked and lived in the country for the past 25 years.

Mr Sithole, a 54-year-old father of 10 children, was arrested at his home, on the farm of his employer in the Brits district of the Transvaal, and repatriated last week.

Mr Sithole had to leave behind his wife and children, ranging in age from four to 24.

His employer, Mr Piet Hamman, who considers himself as a staunch supporter of the ruling National Party, described the treatment meted out to his employee as "absolutely bestial". Mr Hamman said that Mr Sithole had started work for him 11 years ago and was a very good worker who had learnt many skills, including building and painting.

For many years he tried to get permanent residence

status for Mr Sithole but on each occasion the authorities put him on a two-year contract.

"When the last contract expired, the police came to arrest him without any warning. They did not even give him time to sell his few assets so that he could get enough money to take his family with him to Zimbabwe," Mr Hamman said.

Mrs Sithole said she had not heard from her husband since he was deported last week. He had promised her that he would plead with the authorities to allow him to take his family with him within three weeks.

Meanwhile, following the widespread publicity given to the Sithole case, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria that every attempt was being made to ensure that Mrs Sithole and her children would join her husband in Zimbabwe.

The spokesman said the Zimbabwean authorities would have to decide whether or not to accept the Sithole family. Mrs Sithole and her children are all South African-born.

Observers in South Africa are of the view that the Pretoria government has adopted a "retaliatory attitude" because of a statement by the Zimbabwean Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that his Government was opposed

to Zimbabweans working in South Africa, although the Government could not stop individuals from seeking work in South Africa.

Most Zimbabweans have, in the past, been recruited as "cheap migrant workers" to work on the mines. But, now the Pretoria authorities are not renewing any more contracts and are repatriating the workers.

South Africa, which also uses a large number of migrant workers from Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, has also decided to reduce recruitment of workers from these territories.

It has now been decided to use workers from the bantustans, which are nothing more than "reservoirs of cheap labour" for the mines, industries and cities of South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1246

COMMERCIAL BANKS' ASSETS INCREASE

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 3

[Text] THE assets of Zimbabwe's commercial banks grew by nearly \$360 million in 1981 according to the latest report of the registrar of banks and financial institutions.

This was an increase of 33 percent compared with 28 percent in the previous year. Total deposits with commercial banks and accepting houses stood at \$1 276 million, up by \$180 million over the previous year.

Demand and savings deposits with the banks continued to grow but at a slower rate than in 1980, and demand deposits of accepting houses fell by more than \$8 million.

LOANS

Loans and advances by commercial banks and accepting houses increased by 62,6 percent.

The assets of the discount houses showed a slower growth than in 1980 but the assets of financial institutions (i.e. Fincor, Scotfin, UDC) showed an upward trend for the second successive year.

International banks have applied to set up branches in Zimbabwe, but the Government's view has been that the already established banking services are adequate for the time being.

Instead, international banks have been allowed

to set up representative offices which may only arrange loans from external sources.

The following banks have established offices in Zimbabwe, Banque International Pour L'Afrique, Citibank, First National Bank of Boston, and Bank of Yugoslavia.

Turning to building societies, their assets rose by \$9,5 million, an increase of 1,6 percent which was considerably slower than the growth over the previous three years.

Total deposits with building societies were \$300 million at the end of 1981, a decrease of more than \$30 million compared with 1980.

Mortgage advances increased by 3,5 percent and loans to Government for low-cost housing increased by \$2,6 million to \$60,9 million.

Over a five year period (1977-1981) funds used by the societies to develop private property dropped by 72 percent to 61 percent, but investment in the public sector rose from 17 percent to 28 percent.

Interest paid on savings deposits at call, more than doubled during 1981 as did rates for fixed deposits over 12 months. However, during the same period mortgage rates rose sharply for both residential and commercial properties.

CSO: 4700/1246

PROPOSED STUDY OF COAL RESOURCES ATTRACTS INTEREST

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text] THE proposed study of Zimbabwe's huge coal resources has attracted considerable interest among consultancy firms in Europe, says Secretary for Mines Mr Christopher Ushewokunze.

Speaking after his return from talks with officials at the Brussels headquarters of the European Economic Community, which is financing the \$700 000 study, he said: "We met six short-listed principal consultants and answered their questions.

"We found a great deal of eagerness among those consultants, but we have to follow EEC procedure for selection."

Basically, it was a pre-consultancy selection information and briefing session.

"We explained what we wanted out of the study and its terms of reference. We shall set out our conditions in the tender and the suitable consortium will be selected," said Mr Ushewokunze.

"Once it gets off the ground we have indicated we would like the study to be done in a period of six to nine months," he added.

Mr Ushewokunze felt,

however, that the project could have been dealt with more speedily. "We still seem to be tied up in bureaucracy after two years".

He stressed that although it was an overall study of the country's coal resources it would not hold up any other development planned by Government.

Whichever consortium of consultants wins the contract it will have to be predominantly European as, according to Mr Ushewokunze, the "EEC insists upon multi-nationality from firms within its boundaries".

But this does not exclude Zimbabwean consultants as part of the study may be sub-contracted out by the winning consortium.

CSO: 4700/1246

EXPANSION OF HWANGE COLLIERY REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 7

[Text] THE Hwange Colliery Company is staffed and equipped to produce a greater tonnage than is at present required, the company's chairman, Sir Keith Acutt, said in the latest report to shareholders.

Demand and costs per tonne were thus inflated by surplus of labour and low productivity, a position to be improved in the new financial year by natural turnover of labour, said Sir Acutt.

The Zimbabwe Railways had been helpful in ironing out the difficulty but movements to the north across the border were beyond their control and the sale of coke and coal there had not been good, he said.

"The reductions in Zimbabwe have risen primarily in the iron and steel and ferro-alloy industries which are suffering from the world depressed demand and price for their products."

It was, therefore, unfortunate that some sectors increased their consumption slightly and in the past six months coal and coke sales less than estimated.

Investments had to be reduced in order to generate cash for capital expenditure, Sir Acutt said.

Lack of trained personnel had been the root cause of a poor performance by the cokeworks which had for some time been working below its rated capacity.

Subsequent investigations into the poor performance had confirmed a serious wear and deterioration of some of the steelworks and the refractory brickworks.

Turning to the prospects for the new financial year to February 1983, the chairman said the colliery had started "modest" deliveries to the Electricity Supply Commission station in Hwange. The move would ease the railway's load as the generation capacity was built up, but it would take some time before an appreciable tonnage was delivered to the power station.

By the end of the next financial year an expansion project for the station would be complete and an increased drawing on loan facilities was envisaged, he said.

"Provided the Zambian Railways are able to move the tonnages required by our customers in Zambia and Zaire, the outlook is on the whole improving."

--- Ziane.

CSO: 4700/1246

COMMENTARY ON VOTER-REGISTRATION ANNOUNCEMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Claim Your Vote"]

[Text] THE announcement that voter-registration is to begin soon is unlikely to surprise many people for it has been ZANU (PF) party policy (which now forms the majority government) to "establish a democratic state in which the Government will be created through one-man-one-vote and remain at all times responsible to the people".

It also shows the determination of the Government to "give power to the people". In other words, MPs will no longer be elected on the popularity of their party as the case is at the moment.

Democracy can only thrive if people can elect their representatives and Government can only draw its strength when people exercise their right to vote.

For this mammoth exercise to succeed—we understand that it will involve about three to four million people—a well planned publicity campaign must be launched as soon as possible, coupled with well-drilled personnel prepared to work long hours.

Once the people understand the advantages of having a vote, chances are that the exercise could be completed before the end of next year.

CSO: 4700/1246

USE YOUR FREEDOM TO HELP THE LESS PRIVILEGED, SAYS MUBAKO

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Justice, Dr Simbi Mubako, has urged voluntary organisations to use political freedoms provided in the Constitution to promote development projects geared to help the less privileged.

"It is for you to identify such projects. That in my view is the most practical approach to the promotion of human rights," Dr Mubako told a YMCA conference on human rights in Harare yesterday.

He said in a continent where the vast majority of people laboured under a three-fold scourge of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy, freedom of movement, expression, right to life and property might be of little practical value to most people.

"We have in this country freedom of the Press — a very noble freedom. However, to the common man in Mufakose or Binga this right might just as well not exist. He is more concerned with the right to work and earn a living and the right to educate his children, and clean water and medical health."

The minister said that it was the duty of the Government and voluntary organisations like the YMCA to identify the people's real needs and to suggest methods of catering for those needs.

"When we do so, we are safeguarding the people's self-respect and promoting human rights in the best possible way. It is only when a person has a full stomach, is healthy and can read and write that he will have any use for the freedom of the Press."

"The classical freedoms embodied in our Constitution should be regarded as the foundation stones on which to build society's activities in delivering other freedoms to the people," Dr Mubako explained.

There was no conflict between the classical or political freedoms and economic freedoms. One did not have to choose between personal freedom and a full stomach because one needed both.

"But what I am saying is that the first without the second is of little value and it is therefore the duty of the young people and voluntary organisations like the YMCA to use the political freedoms provided in our Constitution in order to promote development projects geared to help the less privileged."

He told delegates, who represent 19 African countries, that the Zimbabwe Constitution contained a Declaration of Rights which was enforceable in a court of law.

But people, the minister said, did not only have rights, they also had duties to their country and it was for this reason that there were general and specific exceptions to the various rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

"A person who indulges in anti-social behaviour by committing crimes against society such as murder, rape and housebreaking cannot complain that his right to freedom of movement is being infringed by the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or that his property is being compulsorily acquired when a fine is imposed.

"The right to freedom of expression is subject to the laws of defamation, sedition, the preservation of state secrecy and prohibition of use of insulting or obscene language in public places," Dr Mubako said.

A general exception to the Zimbabwe Declaration of Rights was a section of the Constitution which provided that an Act of Parliament may derogate from the Declaration of Rights during periods of public emergency.

"Our Constitution specifically provides that where a person is aggrieved by a contravention of the Declaration of Rights, he may approach the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe for relief.

"One of the advantages of Bills of Rights is that they define and guarantee certain basic human rights which a particular nation believes should be protected. They lay down minimum standards of protection for every person within the jurisdiction of a state and the adoption of a bill of rights by a state is evidence of the recognition of the need to protect these rights," he added.

BRIEFS

BEEF PRICE RISE--The price of beef rises by up to 30 percent today in terms of gazetted regulations. Announcing the increases in maximum prices, the first for a year, a spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce said they were in line with the Government's policy of reducing subsidies. The subsidy allocated to the Cold Storage Commission last July was \$25,73 million. The increases at the retail level stemmed purely from the higher prices which butchers now had to pay to the CSC. A spokesman for the CSC said yesterday that the new prices did not affect the commission, which served as a middle man between the beef producers and the butchers and retail outlets. The producer price of beef was increased by 22 percent in March this year, he said. The retail price increases range from about 11 percent to about 30 percent, with the highest rises in the super and choice grades. Unspecified beef, including shin, shank, neck, ribs, hump and leg, has been increased by about 15 percent. Only calf offal has not been affected by the increases. [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

RAILWAYS SHAKE-UP--The restructuring of the National Railways of Zimbabwe announced this week has been met with a mixed response from the Railways Association of Locomotive Enginemen (RALE). The general secretary, Mr Reg Penrose, said yesterday that although he was not fully informed on the extent or nature of the restructuring announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, there seemed to be both good and bad facets. He welcomed the authority granted to 18 Zimbabwean drivers, 15 from Zambia and three from Malawi, to drive trains for NRZ, saying it would help alleviate the enginemen shortage. "It is a small number compared to our present needs, but some of them are already training, and with the others being trained our position as regards enginemen should be much improved by August. "The shortage of drivers is not something that has come about because of a change in politics. We have been warning management about this for the past five years. "In fact the new Government has put priority on training and things have speeded up. The shortage of locomotive power, spare parts and artisans has also improved recently." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1]

MANPOWER STUDY GROUP--A Manpower Consultative Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development and representatives of professional associations, it was announced yesterday. The chairman is the secretary for the Manpower Planning and Development Ministry, Dr Ibbo Mandaza. The committee's aim was to formulate a strategy for co-ordination between the various professional bodies in order to evolve a sound basis for a national manpower plan, the statement said. Manpower shortages in some areas of engineering, agriculture, health and management were discussed.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 1]

COAL SALES--Sales of coal from Anglo American's Hwange Colliery last month came to 143 803 tonnes, a drop of almost 30 000 tonnes from March, according to figures released by the company yesterday. Coke sales of 25 270 tonnes showed an increase of more than 7 000 tonnes on last month. Breeze sales came to 22 tonnes. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 7]

MAIZE HANDLING DEPOT--The Grain Marketing Board has drawn up plans for a bulk handling depot costing \$6 million to be built at Chegutu soon as part of a massive silo-building programme designed to plug the gap created in the last 12 years. The board's general manager, Mr Bill Long, yesterday said that the Chegutu depot, with a capacity of about 80 000 tonnes, was expected to be operational in two years. "Substantial progress has already been made in drawing up plans, and tender notices for some of the equipment have already appeared," said Mr Long. "The GMB has had a plan for many years for the bulk handling of maize and I am pleased to report that the Government has already given the goahead for the programme to be implemented." He hoped additional funds would be available to enable the board to work on a continuous silo building programme from now on. Mr Long added that the construction of new silos would give substantial employment to the building industry. "From this point the exercise should be welcomed as it will be a valuable asset to the country in future." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 1]

STATE FREES DETAINEES--Bulawayo. Two men who were detained last year in connection with sabotage conspiracy allegations against Bulawayo dentist Dr Frank Bertrand and others, were released from custody at the weekend. They are Mr John Griffin, an employee of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, and Mr Ronnie Maphosa, employed by the Bulawayo City Council parks department. This was confirmed by police yesterday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 May 82 p 3]

WHITES JOIN ZANU (PF)--Nine white people in the Shurugwi area have joined ZANU (PF), the district chairman, Mr George Maweni, announced yesterday. They include two commercial farmers, three miners, a school teacher, two pensioners and a housewife. One of the first to join the party, Mr G. F. Rust, said in an interview that he had been working for the Selukwe Chrome Mines for the past 14 years. He said: "I never liked the Rhodesian Front policies because I felt that my African co-workers were getting a raw deal. I like the present Government's policies and I think everybody should join ZANU (PF) because I believe it is good for the country." He has been farming in the area for the past 15 years. Mr Maweni said he was pleased whites were joining ZANU (PF) as this showed they were identifying themselves with the popular party.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 4]

BLACK FARMERS HIT--The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, criticised black farmers who were frustrating efforts to speed up the resettlement exercise. "We are buying farms in Mutoko, but some Africans in the area are refusing to sell properties in resettlement-designated areas. "We are going to take these farms irrespective of whether they are owned by whites or blacks and give land to people who have nothing." He was speaking at a communal farmers' field day at Murewa. On resettlement, Mr Mahachi added: "I cannot say the speed is satisfactory. More speed is needed in obtaining land for the 54 000 families to be resettled each year for the next three years." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

SWITCH TO ZANU (PF)--More than 1 000 ZAPU supporters in the Chinhoyi and Karoi areas have defected to ZANU (PF) recently, a spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman, Councillor Edgar Kwenda, who is the administrative secretary of ZANU (PF) Mashonaland West, and Mayor of Chinhoyi, produced 1 119 ZAPU and 6 UANC membership cards to verify his statement. He said 816 ZAPU members had joined the Karoi ZANU (PF), and 303 the Chinhoyi ZANU (PF). The UANC members had joined the Chinhoyi party. Mr Kwenda said most of the people had surrendered their cards after the Prime Minister's visit to Chinhoyi last month.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 May 82 p 1]

DETENTION PROCEDURE EXPLAINED--Bulawayo. The procedure under which Noel and Alan York of Figtree were redetained on Thursday morning was clarified yesterday by their attorney, Mr Neville Dekker. The detention order is in terms of Section 17 (1) of the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations 1980, contained in Statutory Instrument 441 of that year, Mr Dekker said. The section states: "If it appears to the Minister (of Home Affairs) that it is expedient in the interest of public safety or public order that any person...should be detained, he may, by order under his hand, direct that such person...be detained." Part Three of the same Instrument established a review tribunal consisting of three people appointed by the President, one of whom must be a High Court judge. Every detention order must be reviewed by the tribunal within 12 months and a detained person may, within three months of his detention, apply to the minister for his case to be reviewed by the tribunal. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 May 82 p 3]

BLACK VOTER'S REGISTRATION--The registration of black voters will have to be complete by the end of next year, the Registrar-General, Mr James Chigwedere, said yesterday. Speaking on the ZTV programme, The Nation, last night, Mr Chigwedere said that although mobile units would be touring remote parts of the country, it was up to the people themselves to claim their votes. He said that those who wished to be on the voters' roll and were 18 years of age or older, could do so at passport offices throughout the country. There would be other arrangements to involve ministries in the great task of creating the first Zimbabwean common roll. Mr Chigwedere said a second delimitation commission would be set up "sometime in the future" to investigate the structure and sizes of the various constituencies. Two years of permanent residence was the required time for a person to achieve Zimbabwean citizenship, although there was "talk that the period might be extended to five years. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

YOUTH BRIGADES--Parents should give names of their children under 30 for the formation of youth brigades, says the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr George Rutanhire. Addressing a youth rally at Nyamuka centre in Nyanda district, the deputy minister said no youths would go to youth centres unless they were registered in youth brigades in their areas. He said the youth brigades would be vigilant against enemies. "We know that Muzorewa sent people to South Africa. These will be coming back to infiltrate this country and we must be ready."--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9]

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION--A team of young Indian businessmen, sponsored by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, is in Zimbabwe to explore marketing opportunities for their products and to study the potential for establishing joint ventures. Mr

P. S. Mehra said the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted research into export trade and training facilities. The institute had undertaken more than 336 research studies which included operational aspects of foreign trade such as tariff and non-tariff barriers, quality control, preshipment inspection, export finance and credit, shipping, export procedures, and documentation.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 9]

YUGOSLAV PRAISE--The Yugoslav Press and Information Agency, Tanjug, has praised the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and his policy of reconciliation. In his commentary of March 10, the editor of the agency, Mr Milenko Babic, said Mr Mugabe had "speedily and efficaciously" translated the idea of racial reconciliation from an experiment to reality. "With this wise strategy, which is also the only realistic one, Mr Mugabe has achieved not only an economic accomplishment by making Zimbabwe the first newly liberated African country not to have paid for its independence by slowed down development, but also a political success by virtually eliminating the petty political opposition of Dr Joshua Nkomo," Mr Babic said. The Prime Minister had broken up the racist front of the whites, from which was emerging a growing number of those who saw that the long-term interest of the white minority lay in co-operation with the Government. Mr Mugabe had confirmed the intention that a one-party state would be established in Zimbabwe, discarding a democracy of the Western type which could not solve crucial development problems in Africa, Mr Babic said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 7]

DUTCH FINANCE DAIRY PLANT--A new dairy factory--financed by a soft Dutch government loan of 15,4 million guilders--is to be built at Chipinge and should be in production by about the middle of next year. The general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Eddie Cross, recently signed a contract for the factory with representatives of the Dutch firm Stork Amsterdam in The Hague. The managing director of Stork Amsterdam, Mr I. L. P. van der Steen, said that the funds were part of monies which were pledged to Zimbabwe at the Zimcord conference and represent the first major investment by Holland in Zimbabwe following the conference. While most of the machinery will be provided by the Netherlands, local Zimbabwean contractors will be responsible for engineering and construction work.--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1]

PLACE NAMES PROBE--Objections to the recently announced place name changes will be forwarded to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, said yesterday he was aware of the concern over the name change of Fort Victoria to Nyanda. "I am aware of the representations made by the people of Fort Victoria. Any complaint made will be placed before the Prime Minister." Dr Zvobgo said the town had been renamed Nyanda, as that was the name of the nearby mountains. However, several people have complained that the new name should have been Masvingo. The Nambya Cultural Association in Hwange has written to the Minister suggesting that the correct spelling of their town should be Whange. They also advised that Dete should be altered to Detema. It was, before the recent name changes, Dett. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 May 82 p 5]

MP CHANGES NAME--A member of Parliament for Mashonaland East, Mr Philemon Garikayi Murambiwa, has changed his surname to Machipisa. A prominent businessman, Mr Machipisa has adopted the name of his businesses and the name popularly given to a Highfield shopping centre. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 82 p 1]

FATHER LEWIS' WARNING--Thousands of ordinary Britons are watching events in Zimbabwe despite efforts by the British Government "to sweep the issue under the carpet". This is the opinion of the head of the South Africa-based Rhodesia Christian Group, Father Arthur Lewis, who has just returned from a tour of the United Kingdom. Mr Lewis said that Zimbabwe was earning few mentions in the media, because of the attention focused on the Falkland crisis. "The Marxist takeover is virtually ignored by the churchmen there who did so much to bring it about," he said. However, he found that thousands of ordinary people maintained a keen interest in Zimbabwe and were anxious to know the truth of what was happening there, the rest of Africa and South Africa in particular. Intelligent Christians in Britain were questioning the official line of the World Council of Churches and the British Council of churches. He said he spoke to sympathetic British members of Parliament. "A small group who have not given up hope despite repeated rebuffs by the Foreign Office." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 82 p 11]

ZANU-PF YOUTHS RAMPAGE--Harare.--Militant youths loyal to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF rampaged through the streets of Rusape in eastern Zimbabwe for two nights, burning homes and cars of political rivals. Three members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's minority United African National Council (UANC) were injured in attacks last week. Four houses and three cars owned by UANC supporters were set on fire. Bishop Muzorewa was Prime Minister before Mr Mugabe led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980. The Zanu-PF's publicity secretary in Rusape, Mr Augustine Muyanadzo, said Zanu-PF youths attacked the UANC supporters because they suspected arms were hidden in their homes.--Sapa.--AP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 82 p 12]

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